New-York Daily Times.

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THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES

is Published EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY, [illegible]

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, [illegible]

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

[illegible]

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Probable Dismissal of Messrs. Soule and Mason.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 27.

Mr. PIATT, Secretary of Legation at Paris, arrived in town to-day, bringing dispatches which, unless rumor is entirely at fault, will prove a text for much talk in Washington and out. Their contents, at least, are understood to be interesting and highly important.

Our Secretary of State is not well pleased with the behavior of our Ministers to Spain and France. Both Mr. SOULE and Mr. MASON he holds to have recklessly committed our Government in that awkward affair—the interference with the movements of Mr. SOULE by France. There is reason to suspect, indeed, that our Secretary will not be at liberty to digest at his leisure, and quietly, his own impressions on the subject. For, Mr. MASON is very likely to be dismissed from the French Court, while Mr. SOULE is almost certain to be dismissed from Madrid. Both have anticipated [illegible] on the part of our Government, and have written home with that reference. Their [illegible] cannot be resented, as we have repeatedly recognized the right of a Government to decline intercourse with a Minister who is offensive to it. Mr. PIATT's dispatches probably have reference to this matter. S.

The President's Message—Increase of the Army and Navy—The Nicaragua and Panama Steamship Lines—The Rising in Cuba.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 26, 1854.

Among the recommendations to be made to Congress by the President, in his forthcoming Message, will be one for a decided increase of the Army and Navy of the United States. The necessity of such action is now more than ever apparent. Secretary DAVIS will probably renew his demand [illegible] but the President may be expected to ask for four, all of mounted men. Even this increase will be quite inadequate to the pressing necessities of the service, but if too much is asked for, the danger is that all will fail. It is to be hoped an increase of pay to the officers will also be ordered. The present pay is disgracefully small.

Mr. DOBBIN is well satisfied that the six new frigates ordered by Congress at its last session form a nucleus, only, for the American Navy as it should be. He will present, in the strongest light, the imminent necessity for a very large increase in this branch of the service, and not improbably urge the immediate construction of at least a dozen additional steamers of the first-class. If Congress is wise, both these measures will be adopted, and our Army and Navy thus be made big enough at least to be noticed among the armaments of great nations.

Nothing has been received here yet, throwing the least light upon the fate of the sloop-of-war *Albany*. It cannot be concealed that there is but slight hope of her safety, or of the safety of her officers and crew. She was a miserable old tub, notoriously unfit for service, and yet necessarily sent to sea because the niggardliness or neglect of Congress had failed to provide anything better. If the destruction of one or two of our steamers from bombardment by an enemy would have the effect of awakening the national representatives to a sense of their duty in providing for the public defence, we might feel much consolation for the loss; but the sacrifice of hundreds of human lives is too dear a price to pay for a lesson which shall teach the folly of forcing upon the Naval service such material as was the *Albany*.

Efforts have been made to effect a harmony of interests between the Nicaragua and Panama steam lines to California, with a view to securing the weekly mail service to and from the Pacific without additional cost to the Department. The effort, however, has failed, and we may expect, therefore, another scene of strife before Congress, and further efforts to speculate upon the public money, through the medium of the California mail service. I take it, however, that the Nicaragua people will find it a more difficult matter than they anticipate, to get a close mail contract, even with the favorable disposition of the Post-Office Department to aid them. If we are to have any additional California mail service, we must have incorporated into the contract some provision which will operate to shorten the time in which the service is performed.

Half a dozen different parties are preparing to enter the field against the Collins line, to endeavor to break it down and get monopolies for themselves. Such projects can scarcely succeed. It cannot be possible that Postmaster CAMPBELL will consent to the breaking down of a line which has reflected so much credit upon the American name, and the influence of which, more than all other causes combined, compelled the British Government to make postal treaties with us. And even if the Postmaster-General were so disposed, the Representatives in Congress will have a hard [illegible] who can engage, especially at this time, in any such enterprise. But the friends of the Collins Line, or, rather, I should say, Americans who are proud of what that line has accomplished, and who [illegible] to its maintenance against the [illegible] the supremacy it has already achieved—will do well to watch the course of events, and indicate in advance the rebuke they would be prompt to visit upon any attempt to impede its usefulness or its ability to continue in the mission it has thus far so nobly sustained.

[illegible] the Spanish Minister [illegible]

somewhat better of the serious injuries received a few days ago by being thrown from his carriage; but his physicians do not yet give his friends any encouragement. Indeed it is quite impossible for them to form any decided opinion as to the result. He has recovered consciousness so far as to be sensible of much pain in his head, and to talk rationally about the business of the Legation; but, strange to say, seems entirely unconscious of his own condition, or of the accident that has befallen him.

Letters received in this city tend to confirm the rumor *via* New-Orleans, of a contemplated rising in Cuba. A day or two will probably give us positive intelligence as to the truth or falsity of the story, which has been told so often, and proved false so often, that one necessarily receives it with caution. It is not believed that any expedition has fitted out, or is fitting out, from any American port, to take part in the struggle; but it is believed that a large number of Americans, and considerable quantities of material of war, purchased in the United States, will go to Cuba whenever the rising occurs, from some point outside the jurisdiction of the United States. I have seen nothing yet to shake my belief that we are to have the Cuban question upon us in the United States ere long,—that we shall acquire the island either by purchase or conquest, or as a consequence of revolution, or by all these influences combined.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided upon selections of sites for Custom-Houses at New-Haven, Ct., Burlington, Vt., Oswego, N. Y., Sandusky and Toledo, Ohio, Chicago, Ill., Milwaukee, Wis., and Wheeling, Va. The aggregate prices to be paid for these is $126,000—just about $5,000 more than was recommended to be paid for a site at Chicago alone. I believe the site selected in New-Haven is that offered by Mr. SAMUEL BISHOP at $24,000. S.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 27.

The *Star* says it is believed in the London and Paris diplomatic circles that Mr. SOULE will not again be received at Madrid.

Mr. PIATT, the Secretary of the United States Legation at Paris, has arrived here, and brings important dispatches with him from Messrs. MASON and BUCHANAN, and also letters from Mr. SOULE. He has been closeted to-day with the Secretary of State and the Secretary of War.

Dates from Texas.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 27.

We have received here New-Orleans papers of Tuesday, with dates from Galveston, Texas, to the 19th inst.

A brisk newspaper war was raging between Governor PEASE and Treasurer RAYMOND, with reference to the acceptance of securities offered by Messrs. KING and WALKER. The Governor persists that the stock is insufficient security.

Much excitement existed in Nacano County, growing out of the arrest of a man named WELLS, charged with negro stealing. He was taken in charge by the mob, and immediately hung. His body was mutilated in the most barbarous manner.

Murderer Sentenced—Shocking Accident.

ALBANY, Monday, Nov. 27.

PHELPS, who was convicted of the murder of his wife at West Troy, was sentenced this morning to be executed on the 19th of January.

MICHAEL DONOVAN, whilst engaged in oiling the machinery attached to the elevator at SYMOND's Axe Factory, at Cohoes this morning, was crushed to death by the elevator being let down upon him by mistake. He was much respected by his employers, and leaves a wife and family.

Excitement at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, Monday, Nov. 27.

Intense excitement now prevails in this city, caused by the rumor that the dead body of a female has been found in the river at Hanford's Landing, two miles below here. It is supposed to be that of Miss EMMA MOORE, who so suddenly disappeared two weeks since. The Mayor and the police are now there investigating the matter.

Wreck of the Steamer Mayflower on Lake Erie—Murder and Suicide.

BUFFALO, Monday, Nov. 27.

The steamer *May Flower* went ashore at Point au Pelee on Friday night. The passengers were all saved by the steamer *Ocean*. Last night a violent gale prevailed on the Lake, and there is a report current this morning that the *May Flower* has gone entirely to pieces.

PATRICK KANE, a soldier in the United States Army, murdered his wife last night by cutting her throat, and then committed suicide by the same means.

The U. S. Sloop-of-war Albany.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 27.

A letter has been received in this city from an officer belonging to the U. S. sloop-of-war *Albany*, dated St. Louis, September 27, from the tenor of which it is inferred that those on board of her did not expect to return home immediately, but were bound in another direction.

The Ohio River—Money Market, &c.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Nov. 27.

The Ohio River continues stationary at this point, with four feet of water in the channel.

Hogs are quoted at $4 25, with an upward tendency.

The Money market is unchanged.

The Ohio River.

PITTSBURGH, Saturday, Nov. 25.

There is now three feet and two inches of water in the channel of the Ohio River, and it still continues rising.

PITTSBURGH, Monday, Nov. 27.

The Ohio River is now in fine navigable order. In the channel there is nearly six feet of water, and the rise continues. The weather is quite favorable for a further rise.

Another Bank Failure.

TOLEDO, Monday, Nov. 27.

The Commercial Bank, a branch of the Bank of the State of Ohio, in this city, closed its doors to-day.

From Quebec—The Feudal Tenure Abolition Bill—The Quebec and Richmond Railroad.

QUEBEC, Monday, Nov. 27.

To-day the Seigneurs are to be heard by Counsel at the Bar of the Legislative Assembly against the Feudal Tenure Abolition Bill.

The first regular train on the Quebec and Richmond Railroad, left Point Levi at 8 o'clock this morning.

NEW-JERSEY.

A vagrant, named PETER WYNNE, well known in Jersey City as "Pilgrim Pete, the Mayor of Haraimup," who has been kept in jail on charges of vagrancy almost constantly for years past, was liberated on Saturday, and on Sunday morning was found dead in an out-house in rear of the Second Presbyterian Church, where he slept. He was addicted to intemperance and excessive indulgence when out of prison.

NEW-YORK CITY.

POLAND.

Twenty-fourth Anniversary of the Revolution—Interesting Celebration.

The Twenty-fourth Anniversary of the Polish Revolution was celebrated last night in the Chinese Assembly Rooms. In compliance with the invitation of the Committee of the Polish Democratic Society, there was a very large attendance of "all the friends of universal liberty," and the meeting was as enthusiastic as it was respectable. The room was appropriately draped and ornamented for the occasion. On the wall immediately behind the platform was suspended a large painting, emblematic of the temporary success of the struggle for Polish independence in 1830. The Genius of Polish Liberty, yet tied to the stake, has her manacles burst asunder by the Patriots who have rescued her; some offer her chaplets, and others, wrenching the blazing torch from the Russian who was about to apply it to the pile, cleave him to the ground. On one side of the picture hung the banner of the Reds, on the other the Polish standard; still nearer to the front of the platform were erected the Italian tri-color with the motto, "*Dio e Popolo*;" and at the other end the American Flag, and the banner of the German Glee Club.

Hon. JOHN P. HALE took his seat as President, amid applause.

Mr. GREELEY, on entering, was received with similar manifestations of enthusiastic welcome.

A number of Vice Presidents were appointed, some of whom took their places on the platform.

Mr. HALE, in rising to address the assemblage, said that was not patriotism which consisted in outward manifestations, but which was in the heart. In the few words he had to address to them, he would speak in a language understood the world over—the language of the heart. The occasion whose anniversary they had met to celebrate was looked upon as worthy of their regard, more from the sacred principles which were associated in it, than from its ultimate results. But less importance had been attached to its results than on a closer examination it would certainly warrant. Who at this day could tell how much Americans were indebted for the liberty they enjoyed to those Englishmen who for the assertion of it were condemned to the stake? And who might not see that the progress of liberal sentiment in Europe received its greatest impetus from the Polish Revolution? [illegible]

[Here the French deputation from the Society "La Montagne," entered the apartment, bearing a banner, amid great applause. The German Glee Club, with a beautiful banner, had entered a few minutes before.]

There was an episode, Mr. HALE continued, in the ancient history of Athens, [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. McMULLAN read a series of communications addressed to the Polish Society in reference to the present anniversary. Among them was a letter from the Polish Central Democratic Committee of London, inviting delegates to their meeting there on the 29th November; from Hon. CHAS. SUMNER, Boston; Hon. A. P. CHASE, Ohio; Gen. [illegible], BRADFORD R. WOOD and JOHN JAY, Esqs.

The following letter was received from Hon. CHARLES SUMNER:

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 25, 1854.

TO COL. FORBES—*My Dear Sir:* It is not in my power to be in New-York on the evening of your proposed meeting. If any word of mine could serve the cause of Polish Liberty, I should feel a pang in not uttering it.

Trust that, at least, the friends of Liberty in Europe will learn that it is impossible to love Liberty *by halves*, and that he only can truly serve her abroad who also serves her at home; that he who vindicates Slavery here at home, cannot faithfully and consistently maintain Liberty abroad. Certain efforts in certain quarters bring to mind the exclamation of Dr. JOHNSON: "How is it that we hear the loudest yelps for Liberty among the drivers of negroes?"

Believe me, dear Sir, faithfully yours,

CHARLES SUMNER.

Mr. HALE, in very complimentary terms, introduced as the "Friend of the Oppressed" Hon. HORACE GREELEY, who was received with thunders of applause.

Mr. GREELEY said he was now named by some a Russian because he did not seem to sympathize fully with the Allies in the war in Europe; he did not care about that; he sympathized with no war of dynasties, with no struggle for the exploded nonsense of the balance of power. He sympathized only with the struggles of the people against their oppressors. [Loud applause.] Where was the balance of power when Hungary and Italy were crushed? It was not heard of; it never exhibited itself; and therefore he did not now sympathize with it. In the struggle which he saw inevitably coming, and in which the hopes for Poland were renewed, he would sympathize most warmly. [Applause.] Austria ought now to see that to preserve herself she must take part with the people; and NAPOLEON, unprincipled as he was, must see that only through Poland could he end the present war with the Czar to his own credit. It was not at Sebastopol but before the walls of Warsaw that the great battle between the West and the East was to be fought; and till the time that the nations would engage in the great cause of universal liberty—the great cause of the rights of man—they would all wait hopefully.

Mr. McMULLAN read the address of the Polish Committee, asking for the appointment of a Standing Committee to watch the progress of affairs in Europe, nominating thereof Messrs. L. Szpaczek, A. Kuszewski, and E. Wyszinski.

The report was unanimously adopted.

An "Address of American Citizens and Political Refugees, on the Anniversary of the Polish Revolution, to the European Democracy," was read. We have only space for a few extracts. It starts out as follows:

"It is our duty to inform you that the amount of sympathy likely to be excited in the breasts of American citizens depends, in a great measure, upon the character of the movement—for if, as was the case in 1848, the people be contented with the delusive promises of the treacherous royal despots, who conceded to the nations the semblance of constitutions, while they preserved their thrones, and held in their hands the purse of corruption and the sword of power, then, truly, will Americans say that it would be worse than useless in them to directly or indirectly countenance the fraud."

"Political Refugees of all nations, who, far from your homes and families, drink of the bitter cup of exile in foreign lands, draw tighter the bonds of friendship between each other, regardless of the accidental distinctions of birth and language, and hold yourselves in readiness to rush on the first sound of insurrection to that post where duty calls you.

"Masses of Europe! Depend upon it when you, as Democrats, apply your mighty strength, you can sweep before you all opposition. Let all the others instantly follow the example and thus assist that nationality which moves the first. Let all be united under the standard of Republicanism and Fraternity. When this banner shall be unfurled against the Czar, then will the Cossack aspirations be checked and the populations of Europe may enjoy repose."

Here follow appeals to the Democrats of Poland, Germany, Hungary, Italy, France and England. And lastly:

"To you, Americans, we say: Behold not with indifference this subject. Reflect that if Russia humble [illegible]

France and England, or if France and England lower the pride of Russia—your turn comes next. Your prosperity—your very existence depends upon the victory of the PEOPLE, and the establishment of REPUBLICANISM IN EUROPE."

It was adopted unanimously. Mr. W. CHODROWSKI addressed the meeting in Polish. He was loudly applauded.

Professor F. FORESTI made a brief address in Italian. He passed a high eulogy on Polish bravery and patriotism, referred indignantly to the efforts of monarchs and despots to obstruct the progress and destroy the hopes of liberty everywhere, but affirmed that the time was approaching when the oppressed nationalities of all Europe, Poland, Italy, France, Hungary and Germany would yet cast off the shackles of all despotism, both temporal and spiritual, and gloriously vindicate the claims of human liberty and progress.

Professor ESCALONTE, (a Colombian,) made a lengthened and able address in English. The audience becoming somewhat impatient, he retired before closing to give way to

Mons. RAKWSKI, who made a speech in French. His remarks agreed substantially with those of previous speakers. The present occasion, he said, was but a family fête of the exiled friends of liberty here, but was to be followed by the great Festival of Freedom of which the oppressed of all climes was to partake.

Mr. McMULLAN expressed his sympathy with the cause of Polish liberty, wherever found, and appealed to them to maintain true to their principles, and to the principles of liberty, reposing in the hopes which would legitimately spring from judicious exertions, and [illegible]

Mr. KAUFFMAN, the President of the Society, was introduced, and received with warm applause. He hoped the importance of the occasion would induce them, notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, to remain a few moments longer. It was said that the Czar was about to restore independence to Poland; but Polish patriots would not regard the act as a boon; Liberty was only precious when it was gained by the sovereign will of the people, not when bestowed. He expressed his sympathy with the Polish soldiers fighting under the Czar, and concluded by affirming his belief that the idea of a universal Republic would soon be realized.

Dr. L. SCHAEFER made a speech in Polish, which was enthusiastically received. He was followed by Signor TORON, of the Cuban Junta, who addressed the meeting first in English and then more lengthily in Spanish.

PONS. DE HEOLVEB made some very impassioned remarks in French, winding up with the shout, "*Vive la Republique!*"

The Chairman appointed as the remaining members of the Committee asked for by the Polish Committee, the following gentlemen: Hon. Horace Greeley, Hon. F. A. Conkling, Rev. Chas. King and John Jay, Esq.

The meeting was then adjourned *sine die*.

NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.

Thirty-first Anniversary—Speeches of Hon. Geo. P. Marsh, &c.

The annual meeting of the New-York Bible Society—Auxiliary to the American Bible Society—took place last evening in Dr. ALEXANDER's Church.

The President of the Society, E. M. KINGSLEY, Esq., took the Chair at 7½.

HENRY MARSHALL, Esq., the Treasurer, presented his report for the past year, which showed a total income of $14,577 80.

WM. ALLEN BUTLER, Esq., the Corresponding Secretary, presented the thirty-first annual report, which stated that the field of labor included the distribution of Bibles from the harbor to the Harlem River, among all classes of the people, to all the hotels and large boarding-houses, and particularly to emigrants from all parts of the world. It referred to the labors of Mr. ALEXANDER WATSON, the agent of the Society, in terms of commendation, he having visited 10,112 families during the six months he has been engaged, 313 of which refused to receive it. This number of refusals was stated as a decrease of 7 per cent. upon the number of refusals in past years. It described the labor as being thoroughly performed, no less than from 120 to 130 families being frequently visited in one day. One of the principal questions which the agent has put to him is: "What Bible?" and the objection is that it is not the true version. This is the objection raised among the Catholics, and was the result of erroneous teaching, rather than of positive rejection of revealed truth. Mr. BINGLEMAN, the agent of the Society, who confines his labors to the German and French population, has distributed among them 2,285 copies of the Scriptures. There have also been supplied to new hotels during the year 300; to Industrial and Sunday Schools, 5,000; to Prisons and Hospitals, 2,900. The Emigrant Committee have also distributed 5,000 Bibles and 16,776 Testaments to emigrants arriving in this port; also 16,000 in French, German and other foreign languages, distributed among foreign emigrants going to other ports. The total number of Bibles and Testaments, in all languages, distributed to emigrant ships during the past year by the aid of this Society is no less than 23,235, and the aggregate of all the distributions is 50,891 volumes, of which 9,571 were Bibles and 41,320 Testaments.

The Marine Agent of the Society, Mr. PIERSON, has supplied 120 new vessels with Bibles, lettered "For the Cabin Table." Of these 26 were river or ocean steamers, among which were the *Yankee Blade*, and the *San Francisco*, (since lost,) the *Nashville*, *Cahawba*, *Sonora*, and some others; 121 large vessels bound for the East Indies and the Pacific, have been fitted out with full supplies for their crews and passengers; 2,365 volumes have been supplied for the San Juan and Aspinwall steamers to persons bound to California.

Rev. Dr. HEWITT, of Bridgeport, Conn., then addressed the meeting. After a few introductory remarks, he asked: Are there any ascertained means approaching in efficacy, for the salvation of man, that system of grace which is developed in the Sacred Scriptures? It was well known to all Evangelical Christians that there are not, then what more powerful inducement could they have for multiplying the copies of that invaluable book? Doubtless there were those in that assembly who remember the days when the Bible Society and the Missionary Societies were founded; the enthusiasm of the anniversary meetings; the high hopes expressed and the glorious prospects of success pictured forth; yet they must see that those hopes and expectations have not been realized. This disappointment has chilled some, and the solution of the problem of the wide-spread infidelity and depravity which exists has not been accomplished. [illegible]

[illegible]

SPEECH OF HON. GEO. P. MARSH.

Hon. GEORGE P. MARSH, of Burlington, Vt., next addressed the meeting on the prospects of the distribution of the Gospel in the Ottoman Empire. The Christian people in that part of the world, he said, are composed chiefly of Armenian sects, and in point of dignity of character and all the attributes of true manhood, the Mussulman [illegible] their Armenian Christian neighbors. He proceeded to compare the religion of the Mussulman with that of the Christian. He said the more they learned of the character of the Mahometan religion, the more they were struck with its similarity with that of Christianity. The Mussulmans also believed in the Old Testament; in this respect they very much resembled the Jews. He read several of their most familiar texts, the principal tendency of which was to proclaim the absolute character of the one just God. From these various extracts from the Koran, it would be seen that their religion corresponded very much with that of the Protestants. The great principle which they believe and teach is entire resignation and obedience to the will of God. So that with regard to the Old Testament their belief is very similar to our own. They also believe in the Divine character of Jesus Christ, but they do not believe the Gospel account of his death and resurrection. [illegible] Christianity. [illegible]

It would be necessary, therefore, in order to promote Christianity among the Mahometans, to effect the downfall of their system by political changes. These changes are now taking place, and the entire destruction of Mahometanism is near at hand. There are two or three translations of the Scriptures into the Turkish language, and they printed in the Armenian character is found the most efficacious. Advices from Turkey are of the most encouraging character as to the progress of religious freedom. The number of persons who speak the Turkish language is supposed to be about 35,000 and consequently the Bible in the Turkish language would reach a larger population than that of the whole United States. The result, he believed, of the present war in Europe would be the establishment of entire religious freedom or toleration for all sects of religious belief in the Ottoman Empire. This he believed would be the case, whether the Allies or the Czar gained the victory. The translation of the Scriptures into Arabic is also an important event, and by these two translations a population probably thrice that of this country will be reached by the Word of God.

He spoke of the advantages of Constantinople as a position for the distribution of the Scriptures, and regarded the opening of the Ottoman Empire as presenting a vast and glorious field for the extension of the Gospel. He believed that the great events now in progress would, under the Providence of God be the means of extending a correct knowledge of the word of God over the land in which it was to be written and which has been so long shut to its reception.

The honorable gentleman continued at length, showing how, by the wisdom of Providence, the great commotions and convulsions of the world are turned to the great purposes of religious reformation and the practical extension of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, regard it as a source of great consolation and encouragement that the work is under the direction of the Almighty.

A collection was then made on behalf of the Society, after which,

JOHN THOMPSON, Esq., of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., addressed the meeting at considerable length. He said:

The Bible is a history of spoken fact looming out from the dead past, dark and dim; smiling upon us like the glory of the early dawn, and filling the soul with the melody of the early Spring. It related the glorious fact that Christ was born, not in the midst of royalty, but in a manger; [illegible]

The Doxology was then sung and the meeting adjourned.

A meeting of members was subsequently held in the Church when the following officers were elected:

President—E. M. KINGSLEY.

Vice-Presidents—Messrs. IRA UNDERHILL, DE FOREST, STEWARD, GRAYSON and Dr. SCOTT.

Corresponding Secretary—WM. ALLEN BUTLER.

Recording Secretary—JAS. C. HOLDEN.

Treasurer—HENRY HOLMSTEAD.

Several resolutions were passed extending the number of managers from forty to fifty. The meeting then adjourned.

A NEW POST-OFFICE.

The Proposed Location in the Park—Special Meeting of the Board of Aldermen.

A Special meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last evening, at which a report was received from the Special Committee appointed to consider the subject of a new location for the City Post-Office.

The report was as follows:

In accordance with the following resolution a Special Committee was appointed:

Whereas, The General Government of the United States are about to procure a site for a Post-Office in the City of New-York, and whereas, the location of such a building is of great importance to the interest and convenience of the City, due regard should be had as to what place would be most convenient:

The business of the City during the last few years has been moving to the north to such an extent that the present location is too far south to meet the accommodations of our citizens who most frequent the Post-Office; and as the Park is now getting to be more the centre of business, it is desirable that the Post-Office should be located on or near that place. This would bring the Post-Office in close proximity with the other public buildings of the City, therefore

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to confer with the General Government to ascertain if proper and suitable arrangements could be entered into between the City of New-York and the United States Government for the erection of a building for a Post-Office at the Southern end of the Park, or some place contiguous thereto.

The Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen to whom was referred the annexed preamble and resolution to confer with the General Government to ascertain if proper and suitable arrangements could be entered into between the City of New-York and the United States Government, for the erection of a building for a Post-Office at the Southern end of the Park or some place contiguous thereto, respectfully

REPORT:

That since this matter has been referred to your Committee, they have had an interview with Mr. Campbell, the Post-Master General of the United States, and have laid the matter so referred to them fully before him.

The Postmaster-General in answer to the proposition referred to your Committee, after fully understanding the same, expressed a desire that such an arrangement should be entered into immediately and that the proposition should be laid before the President without delay.

The Postmaster-General informed your Committee that he had been called upon to view several sites in this City for a place upon which to erect a Post-Office, all of which he had inspected, but none of them met his approbation or approval, as anything equal to the Park.

That so far as his inspection had gone, the Park locality possessed conveniences that far surpassed any other locality in the City, it being more central, convenient, and more easy of access.

The favorable response your Committee received from the Postmaster General, left no doubt but that a satisfactory and favorable arrangement could immediately be entered into with the General Government, and that the whole matter could be consummated before the end of the next Congress.

The subject of the location of a Post-Office is one of such importance to every person, that before any final action is had the greatest convenience to the whole community should be obtained, and in view of this object, your Committee are prepared to recommend what to them seems to be the most central point for such a purpose.

Private interest, no doubt, will exercise considerable influence against any location your Committee may recommend.

All such considerations, however strong they may be urged, should be disregarded, and have been by your Committee.

Public buildings should be located in places where such can be done. They should not only be easy of access on all sides, but to have plenty of air and light.

The Present Park is the sole property of the City, and can be converted to any purpose which the City may desire. Some of the public buildings of the City as are [illegible] portion of that ground.

Those noble mansions once occupied as private residences have all been removed, to give place to large mercantile warehouses.

The Park is fast becoming the centre of the financial, commercial and mercantile operations of this great emporium, and it may well be said that it is the centre of this City, connected as New-York is with Brooklyn and Jersey City, both of which are deeply interested in this subject.

What other point is as central as the Park, or as easy of access from all parts of the City? A greater number of persons pass there, with more ease, than at any other point.

The stages and railroads all centre there and business [illegible]

Your Committee are fully impressed with the idea that when this subject [illegible]

[illegible]

The City should not, under any circumstances, part with the fee of the ground, but lease to the United States so much of the Park South of a line parallel with the South-side of Park-place, as may be required for the purpose of a Post-Office, on such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon, therefore

Resolved, That the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund be authorized and directed to negotiate with the Government of the United States to erect a Post-Office in the Park, South of a line parallel with the South line of Park-place, and for that purpose to lease so much of the ground of the Park as may be necessary, on such terms and conditions as they may agree upon.

Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The Williamsburg Riot—Sympathy Meeting at Broadway Tabernacle.

A meeting was held last evening at the Broadway Tabernacle, for the benefit of the widows of HARRISON and SMITH, whose husbands were killed in the recent election riot in Williamsburg. The large number present indicated abundant sympathy for the unfortunate, bereaved, and hopeful ready to relieve their necessities. The pulpit was draped in mourning; a large American flag, its also two flags over the organ, completed the drapery of decoration. The Empire Life Guard, of Brooklyn, and Engine Co. No. 8, (both latter of Williamsburg,) of which deceased were members, were present in full uniform.

At the appointed hour ex-Mayor HARPER, who presided on the occasion, introduced to the audience Prof. S. K. SWEETMAN, who briefly alluded to the melancholy circumstances that had led to the present meeting—the great dispensation that had been visited upon the unfortunate widows for whose aid they had convened, and the noble charity all must feel it is to be to aid them in their afflictive loss. He remarked at some length upon the law of prescription and its connection with the recent tragic events at Williamsburg. As bearing upon the Native American party, any such charge he denounced as utterly false, stupid and calumnious.

Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS followed with a very few remarks. He did not wish, he said, to utter an unkind word of any one, or of any [illegible]. They had convened to bind the broken hearts of the widowed and fatherless; to render substantial aid where aid was wanted. [One of the audience called out, "We have also met for revenge."] Why, good, said the speaker, would revenge benefit or heal the sorrows and relieve the sufferings of the widows HARRISON and SMITH, and their seven orphan children? No, Sir. In the majesty of the law let redress alone be sought. I believe that Williamsburg, in this matter, has pursued the quiet and manly course she has. I honor her for it. I would not incite to revenge, or [illegible]. If those ignorant, degraded and blood-thirsty men who accomplished this fell deed, were before me, I would tell them "Go and sin no more." [Cries for SCHAFFER compelled the speaker to defer his remarks a few moments. One, more impatient than the others, was determined the President should satisfy them on the point whether SCHAFFER would speak at all. The Chairman announced he would. He said he only wished to know the fact. He was perfectly willing to wait then an hour more.]

Mr. BROOKS resumed, expressing regret that such a spirit as was beginning to manifest itself should have manifested itself there. He hoped they would not forget the occasion of this meeting, and the object, nor let their eyes pass unobserved the habiliments of mourning with which they were surrounded.

Remarks at some length were made in conclusion by Rev. J. S. INSKIP and CHAUNCEY SHAFFER, Esq. They were both listened to with attention and interest. Occasionally some excited spirit would give utterance to strong party feeling, and cries of "Put him out," "Order," [illegible]. On the whole the meeting was quite orderly. Meanwhile, occasionally [illegible] patriotic songs were sung [illegible]. At the close of the exercises a contribution was taken up, amounting to $241 83. The receipts from admission were considerable, and it was announced in addition that a considerable amount of money from other sources had been given for the same object.

Fatal Accident.

A man named WILLIAM MARVIN fell down a flight of stairs in the house No. 90 Gold-street, at 7½ o'clock last night, and broke his neck. He was intoxicated at the time.

LONG ISLAND.

Strike on the City Railroads.

About noon yesterday the drivers employed by the Brooklyn City Railroad Company stopped work, on account of a decision of the Company to reduce their wages from twelve to ten shillings per day, for seventeen hours' work. As each car arrived at the Fulton Ferry, when the strike commenced, the drivers left, and finally the whole street was blocked up. Finally, by the aid of the Conductors and a few persons—mostly temporarily employed, some of the cars were placed in motion again. Last evening it was thought an arrangement would be made between the Company and drivers, so that the cars would run as usual hereafter. Mayor LAMBERT was present during the whole excitement, and through his personal exertions prevented any breach of the peace.

The Collision Between the Canada and the Ocean—Statement of Capt. Brown.

Capt. BROWN, of the *Canada*, publishes the following statement with regard to the collision:

"At about 5:30 P. M. the *Canada*, coming up the harbor at half speed, with the tide running [illegible]

[illegible] were ladies."

A DOUBLE MURDER—THE WORK OF RUM—WHO IS GUILTY?—On Saturday morning a shocking butchery was perpetrated in Fulton township, Lancaster county, by an inhuman wretch named CORNELIUS HERRON. The sad tale is soon made out. HERRON was of intemperate habits—was drunk to mania on this occasion. Entering his house on Saturday morning he attacked his wife, beating her brutally and left her for dead. CHLOE SPRIGG, a colored woman dwelling in the vicinity, heard the cries of the wife and children, rushed to the rescue, was attacked and beat to death by the rum demon, who then attacked his child and killed it almost instantly.

After considerable difficulty he was arrested by the neighbors and taken before Squire HOOPS, who committed him to the County Prison. On his way to the squire he said that he had killed a man named BARROW [illegible]. Search being made, BARROW was discovered lying under a pile of [illegible] dangerously wounded. He was taken to his home and, we are glad to learn, that he as well as the wife of HERRON, is rapidly recovering, from their injuries. [illegible] necessary to iron him [illegible]

—*Lancaster Express, Nov. 25.*

CANADA.

Legislative Proceedings—An Affair of Honor—The Seignorial Tenure—Humiliations of a Coalition Government—The Seat Question—A Temperance Cheer.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

QUEBEC, Wednesday, Nov. 22, 1854.

The monotony which was beginning to creep over our Parliamentary proceedings was broken in upon on Monday night, by an affair of honor being brought under the cognizance of the House. Honorable members had been discoursing for many hours on an excessively dull subject—the financial affairs of the Grand Trunk Railway—and had been increasing the obscurity which naturally belonged to the subject, by hurling at each other, to and fro, whole columns of unintelligible figures, when, at midnight they were agreeably roused out of the arithmetical quagmire into which they had sunk, by a summons from an honorable and gallant member, Capt. RHODES, to give their attention to a gross breach of privilege which had been committed against one of the members of the House. It appeared that Mr. CARAULT, in his capacity of Chairman of an Election Committee, had occasion to interrogate a witness, a Quebec advocate of the name of GLEASON, whether he, GLEASON, had signed another man's name to an election petition—whether in fact he had committed a fraud and a forgery. The interrogation rankled in the mind of the witness, and the result was that he sent a letter to Mr. CARAULT, demanding "that satisfaction which one gentleman has a right to expect from another," and expressing his hope that the honorable gentleman would not shelter himself under his privileges as a member of the Legislature. Mr. CARAULT, it is said, is not deficient in valor, but on the present occasion he did not appreciate the necessity of receiving a bullet into his body in order to heal the other gentleman's wounded dignity. He, therefore, had the matter brought before the House, and the challenge being produced, the hand-writing was identified, and GLEASON was ordered to be taken into the custody of the Sergeant-at-arms. Yesterday he was placed at the bar of the House, and put in a petition expressing his regret that he should have been guilty of a breach of the privileges of the House, and praying to be released from durance vile. Some honorable members thought that this was not sufficient, but that an apology was due also to the honorable member who had been challenged. One honorable gentleman denounced the practice of dueling in strong terms, as an exploded absurdity of barbarous times, and said that he, for one, would always look to the law for the protection of his honor, because, as the father of an interesting family, he would not be so mad as to think of vindicating it by throwing himself on the point of a dagger, or placing himself before a loaded pistol. The honorable and gallant member who had introduced the subject, Capt. RHODES, spoke in similar terms, and said that if any man should ever have the impertinence to send him a challenge, he should content himself with handing it over to his lawyer. Such pacific sentiments, however, did not seem to find favor with the majority, and the culprit, whose "high sense of honor" seemed to be more wounded than his conscience, [illegible] was discharged without further question.

Almost every other business is set aside by the Legislature, to allow the Government to push through the Clergy Reserve, Seignorial Tenure and Grand Trunk Railway bills. In a former communication I explained the position of parties in reference to the secularization of the Clergy Reserves, which is now, and for many years has been, the great question of Upper Canada. A few words now upon the Seignorial Tenure, the all-absorbing question of Lower Canada. A more monstrously unjust measure than the Government bill "to define the rights of Seigniors and Censitaires in Lower Canada, and to facilitate the redemption thereof," never, perhaps, passed through any Legislature, and the only reason why the whole of Upper Canada is not ringing with denunciations of it, instead of there being only a solitary protest here and there, is that the question is imperfectly understood, in consequence of being enveloped in the unintelligible jargon of feudal times. The original settlement of Lower Canada was made in strict accordance with the feudal system. The Kings of France granted very large tracts of land to the gentlemen of their Court, to facilitate colonization, these Seigniors, as they were termed, receiving the Seigniories, not as absolute proprietors, but under the condition of conceding land to every applicant at a rent of one sou, or a penny, an acre. The Seigniors, in fact, were to be regarded more as Crown Land Agents than anything else, and in compensation for their trouble in settling the country they were to receive this trifling rent, and were vested also with certain seignorial rights—[illegible], as the actual proprietors of the soil, being bound, for example, to take their grain to the Seignior's mill, and to pay one-twelfth of the value of the land on every transference of the property from one hand to another. As time has rolled on the Seigniors have gradually approximated to the position of actual proprietors, and have [illegible] rents of much higher amount than the [illegible] of the grant warranted—in some cases as much as 10d. an acre. They have also gradually built up a set of rights, and imposed a [illegible], to which they had no title whatever. The continuance of such a system in the Nineteenth Century, side by side with the enterprise and material progress of Upper Canada and the Northern States, is certainly an anomaly, and constitutes, so long as it [illegible], an insuperable barrier to improvement in Lower Canada. The Government, therefore, step in to remedy the evil, but how do they proceed? They propose at once to reduce all the rents to a penny an acre, and that the Province shall pay to the Seigniors the full value of the rents heretofore paid, [illegible]. The Province is also to pay to the Seignior the value of his right of Banality, or mill-privileges of the Seigniory, and then to [illegible] these privileges to the Censitaire who [illegible] to have his farm lying along [illegible]. Thus a Censitaire who [illegible] last year, with the perfect understanding that it was burdened with a ground-rent [illegible], and knowing that he had no [illegible] in his vicinity, will [illegible], on this bill passing, receive a present [illegible], and have the rent which [illegible] agreed to pay reduced in the proportion [illegible], at the expense of the Province. The Seignior will receive indemnity to the [illegible] for every right they claim, which is confessedly, much greater than they are entitled to; the Censitaires have burdens removed which they voluntarily undertook, and the United Province pays the piper, at an expense of a million and [illegible] two millions of dollars. All that the Censitaire has to pay is for the commutation of [illegible], or the Seignior's right to demand [illegible] on every transference of property, the [illegible] right to [illegible] the property [illegible] at the purchase price, at any time within [illegible] the bargain is made, and certain [illegible] for which the indemnity will be trifling. [illegible] involving such glaring injustice would never be [illegible] by members from Upper Canada [illegible] for the [illegible] of the Government [illegible] side by side with the Clergy Reserve [illegible], and saying—"You must take [illegible] Canada Representatives of the favored [illegible] their [illegible] long enough before they [illegible] Church Spoliation measure [illegible] an unworthy [illegible] which have been gone on with pari passu, being each advanced one stage in regular alternation, until they are now both ready for a third reading. It is pitiable to look at the position of the Upper Canada section of the Administration on this question. Last year, when a measure substantially the same was before Parliament, the present Conservative members of the Government, who were then in opposition, clearly saw the iniquity of the scheme, and opposed it by resolution after resolution, which this year were actually copied from the journals verbatim, and those who moved them last year were placed in the unenviable position of having to eat up their own words and vote down their own resolutions. They had to do the same thing on the Clergy Reserve question, and a similar ordeal of recantation is before them when the Legislative Council bill shall come under discussion. Never were poor mortals so dragged through the dirt, as the Conservative members of our present Coalition Government, who, for the sake of office, have brought themselves into the position of leading the vanguard in the attack on nearly all the important principles of which hitherto they had been the foremost champions. The history of the present session cannot fail to operate as a beacon to Canadian statesmen, teaching them to shun coalitions, if they would not risk the losing of all the respect called forth by a life-time's consistency.

A discussion last week on the seat of Government question was made the occasion of a very animated debate on the permanence of the union between Upper and Lower Canada. The present system is, that the Parliament shall meet four years in Toronto, towards the western extremity of the Upper Province, and four years in Quebec, in the eastern part of the Lower Province, alternately. The propriety of fixing upon a permanent seat of Government being urged, Hon. Mr. HINCKS advocated the present system, on the ground that the union of the two Provinces could not long continue to exist. Having been accused of doing what he could to bring about a dissolution of the union by even broaching the subject, Mr. HINCKS vindicated the position he had taken up with a degree of warmth that had almost the effect of bringing the two sections of the House into positive collision. In the first place, he turned to the Upper Canada members, and drew a picture of its rapid progress in wealth and population, and asked would they long continue content with only an equal number of Parliamentary representatives with Lower Canada, with a smaller population. No! No! was the response. He then turned to the Lower Canadians, and drew another vivid picture of an Upper Canada majority in the House, interfering with their sacred institutions and most cherished feelings, and asked, could they submit to such a state of things. No! No! was the reply from the French Canadians, whose feelings of nationality and religion he had excited to the highest pitch. The conduct of Mr. HINCKS in introducing such a subject in the manner he did, has been very much reprehended, it being thought peculiarly unbecoming in the late Finance Minister of the country to make statements calculated very materially to injure our credit abroad.

A measure similar to the Maine Liquor law was introduced some time ago, and passed a second reading by a majority of 67 to 5! It was understood, however, that members did not absolutely commit themselves to the principle of prohibition by voting for the second reading, but very sanguine hopes are entertained of the success of the measure when again brought before the House. The friends of Prohibition here have looked with interest to the contest in New-York State, knowing that the result there cannot fail to exercise a powerful influence for or against the principle, even in Canada. The election of Mr. RAYMOND by so large a majority has, therefore, been hailed with satisfaction, and the close run between SEYMOUR and CLARK, whichever of the two may be declared Governor, is received as a Temperance triumph which would have been altogether overwhelming but for the Know-Nothing element of disturbance.

The Albany papers which came to hand yesterday, contain the following astounding hoax or blunder, it is uncertain which, under the telegraph heading: "Montreal, Nov. 17. Lord ELGIN, detained here in consequence of a deficiency in his accounts." The same statement has in all probability reached New-York, but happily Canada has not yet to bear the indignity of a defalcating Governor. Lord ELGIN is still in Quebec, discharging the functions of his office, notwithstanding the arrival of his successor, Sir EDMUND HEAD. B.

Rhode Island Registration.

The First Report to the General Assembly of Rhode Island relative to the registry and returns of births, marriages and deaths in the State for the year ending May 31, 1853, has just been received. It is published under the direction of ASA POTTER, Secretary of State, but the tedious and complicated task of collecting the returns, preparing abstracts and deducing their lessons, were the labor of Dr. JAMES MAURAN, Chairman of the Committee of the Rhode Island Medical Society, who did much toward establishing the registration system in that State, and to Dr. THOMAS H. WEBB, of Boston. Imperfect as a first report must necessarily be, this one possesses intrinsic value, and will be appreciated by all interested in vital statistics. Rhode Island promises in this to set us all an example worthy of imitation. Success to her system, and as few annoyances as may be to those who make out the second report.

Probable Murder in Orange County.

The wife of MICHAEL HAGAN, of the town of Monroe, was shot through the heart, in her own house on the 20th inst., under circumstances which point somewhat to the husband as the person who inflicted the fatal wound. A Coroner's inquest was held, and a verdict rendered that the deceased came to her end from a gun-shot wound, inflicted by some person or persons unknown. The husband says that she was shot, through the window, by a person with whom he had had a quarrel, and that she at the time was sitting ten or twelve feet from the window. The fact, however, that her clothes were burned and blackened by the powder, and that the shot produced but one perforation, throws some doubt upon this statement; and on account of this and other suspicious circumstances, the husband was arrested on the 23d, and lodged in the jail at Goshen.

The only witness of the deed is said to be a little son of the parties, probably seven or eight years old. The child was taken up to Goshen, on Saturday, to be examined by District Attorney WINFIELD. He cannot, of course, be used as a legal witness, on account of his tender age.

Affairs of a City Cholera Hospital.

Dr. D. S. CONANT gives in the *Medical Monthly* for November a valuable final report of the Mott-street Cholera Hospital which was under his charge last Summer. We regret that we have not room to extract it entire. The patients received during the three months it was kept open numbered 320, of whom 154 died. But of these patients 55 were brought in dying, 88 in a perfect collapse, 66 in incipient collapse, and 155 in incipient cholera, of whom only six died. We could scarcely expect the mortality to be less when so large a proportion came at such late stages of the disease. The details of the treatment and the results of the post-mortem examinations, which were large, than 100 in number, are promised in a future number of the *Monthly*. The suggestive fact is stated that in every case examined the plexus [illegible] at the base of the brain was found diseased.

NEW COUNTY.—[illegible] proposed to make Rockland a county by [illegible] all the towns of Monroe County [illegible].

THE EASTERN WAR.

Necessity for Early Reinforcements.

From the London Times, Nov. 1[illegible].

Ten days have now elapsed since the great battle of the 5th of Nov., and eighteen since we have received letters and detailed accounts from the army in the Crimea. It is vain, therefore, to weary ourselves by conjecturing what may be the strength and position of our forces at the present moment, or to seek to found calculations on data which do not exist. We may, however, fairly set down that, whatever be the events of the war, whether overpowered and shut up within our intrenchments, or victorious and masters of Sebastopol, our army will feel, after all that we can do for them, the most pressing need of reinforcements. We have taken some trouble to ascertain what amount has been dispatched, and what it is intended by the Government to dispatch, and we believe that we can employ our space in no way more agreeable to our readers than in informing them of the prospect of relief which are open to the gallant army of Lord RAGLAN. We believe that from the commencement of the campaign of the Crimea up to the present time there have been dispatched some 7,000 men to reinforce the army. Of these some have arrived and been engaged in active conflict; others, for instance the 46th, have probably reached the camp since the 5th; some may even yet be on their way. These reinforcements are principally made up of detachments sent to complete the void which disease or battle has left in the ranks of our regiments. In no more useful form could reinforcements be sent, though also in none which would less attract the public eye, to make a smaller show on paper. Admitting this, we must still think that such reinforcements, even if they had already arrived, are but a small addition to an army exposed as ours has been, to the ravages of a devouring pestilence, as well as to the attacks of an enemy greatly superior in numbers, in resources, and in knowledge of the country. War has a devouring maw, which must constantly be fed, and even in times of the greatest ease and inaction, when large bodies of men are gathered together, he never foregoes his daily banquet. We are not, we believe, too presumptuous in hoping that the losses of the siege and of the actions which have been fought, may, by the supplies already sent, be pretty well compensated, and that for the future, in order to raise our army to its original efficiency, all that is required will be the supply of 10,000 men to take the places of the sick, who, we fear, amount to fully that number. The following is an outline of the manner in which it is intended to accomplish this object. It is intended to send to the Crimea one more battalion of the Guards, the 97th Regiment from the Piræus, the 82d from Gallipoli, the 34th from Malta, the 71st from Corfu, the 63d from Edinburg, and the 90th from Ireland. There will be no difficulty, we understand, in obtaining the services of any amount of any militia that may be required to do garrison duty in the fortresses thus left ungarrisoned, so that this very considerable reinforcement can be sent without running any risk, or stinting the empire of any of its necessary defences, nor are the means wanting of supplying this great additional drain on our resources. Notwithstanding the Peace Society, notwithstanding the increased demand for labor in all trades and occupations, we are recruiting at the rate of 1,000 men a week, and have as little fear of wanting the raw material of soldiers as if we had a legion of spies and a whole army of crimps to enforce the utmost rigors of conscription. The martial and adventurous spirit of the nation is roused by the stirring tidings which almost every post brings to our shores; and the service has regained in the midst of a bloody and desperate war that popularity which it was in some danger of losing in the piping times of peace. The cavalry regiments at home will not be sent abroad, but will serve as training schools for the recruits of the regiments on foreign service. It is intended to raise each troop to 75 men, and to add two troops to each regiment, which will give a total increase of 1,600 sabres to the force in the Crimea; and, besides, all deficiency occasioned by casualties is to be made up. It is proposed to purchase for the use of the cavalry seasoned horses instead of three-year-olds, as better able to bear the fatigues and privations of a campaign, and less liable to injury by a long voyage.

It thus appears that Government is now fully awake to the absolute necessity of recruiting our exhausted troops, and not suffering an enterprise so nobly planned, and hitherto so bravely executed, to languish for want of support or perish of inanition. Six regiments and a battalion of guards would be indeed a seasonable reinforcement, and the promised filling up of the melancholy vacancies of our cavalry regiments would remedy in a great degree the deficiencies hitherto experienced in that arm. If this were done, or even if it could be done quickly, such relief would be only an instalment towards the justice we owe to our troops, and the support we are bound to afford to a righteous cause, and to faithful and courageous allies. But unfortunately these plans exist only upon paper, and though they doubtlessly will be carried out, it is dreadful to think of what may happen before the irresistible obstacles of time and space admit their execution. By the last accounts the effective number of the English amounted to only 16,700 men, and from these must now be deducted the waste of ten days' siege operations, with all their incidents of sorties, skirmishes and alerts, and the loss by, perhaps, one or two days of bloody and exterminating battle, besides whatever else may have occurred in the ten succeeding days during which the history of the siege is as yet a blank. It is vain to torture oneself by thinking how earnestly this succor must have been looked for during this long period—how deeply it will be needed before it can possibly arrive—what noble lives, what gallant sacrifices to duty and to discipline, what unspeakable anxiety, what wasting and overpowering toil might have been spared had such a force stood sooner before the walls of Sebastopol. Troops situated like ours, may gain victories by superior courage and discipline, against enormous odds; but these victories must be comparatively barren from the want of numbers to follow up the advantage, and so the gallant struggle may have to be renewed again and again, till nature sinks under the effort, and the mere brute elements of success, strength and number ultimately prevail. Still, tardy as these reinforcements are, we trust that not a moment will be lost in expediting their passage to the seat of war. Should the victory of the 5th of November turn out to be anything like what the telegraphic dispatches represent it, it may possibly paralyze the efforts of the Russians for some days, and thus give us time either to complete the operations of the siege, if that be possible, or, should we be reduced to the alternative, to fortify for ourselves such a position as may enable us to set at defiance all the efforts of the armies of the Emperor. An immediate supply of infantry seems, under the present position of the contest, to be more necessary than an increase of the force of the cavalry. Infantry can be carried in a much smaller space, can be more easily fed and lodged, and are more necessary at the period at which the operations of the siege and of the relieving army have arrived. The ground around Sebastopol is rugged and mountainous, and therefore indifferently fitted for the operations of cavalry. We trust, also, that the materials of war will continue to be abundantly supplied, and that the screw-steamers which can no longer serve us in the Baltic may be transferred to the Black Sea, so as not only to keep up our command of the coast, but to continue the supply to the army of those most valuable auxiliaries, our seamen and marines. Our allies are about to send, in English steamers, 8,000 excellent troops to reinforce their army, and we trust that OMAR PASHA has on this supplied us with many thousand Turks of the calibre of those who fought at Oltenitza and Silistria, to replace those who obtained so unenviable a notoriety in the battle of the 25th of October. If time only suffice to gather together all these scattered elements of strength, we may yet have an array large enough to wrest from Russia the dominion over the fairest province of her empire; but not a moment is to be lost, if we would do justice to as gallant an army and as able a leader as ever England sent forth to battle.

Personal Incidents Gleaned from Private Letters in the English Journals.

PERSONAL INCIDENTS OF THE CAVALRY CHARGE.

"The charge of the Light Brigade of Cavalry on the batteries of the enemy, some thirty guns strong, though brilliantly and bravely done, was most disastrous in its consequences to that gallant and devoted band, for it seems that, out of 700 who went into the fray only 150 answered their roll when it was over; and it appears to have been done under a misapprehension of an order from the Commander-in-Chief. Lord CARDIGAN pointed out to the aide-de-camp who delivered the order the immense difficulty of charging a battery flanked by another, and [illegible] with the hills lined with Rifles and guns; but, receiving the positive order to charge, so he and his splendid brigade went, and on they thundered within a few hundred yards of the big battery, a shell burst close to him and struck Captain NOLAN in the chest, which caused the poor fellow to scream awfully, and his horse turned and galloped to the rear, where he fell, but his impetuous rider was found lying dead. The Light Brigade still kept sweeping on till they were right in front of them, when a 32-pounder went off within two feet of Lord CARDIGAN's horse, quite lifting him off the ground, but he got in among them, and was, where he always will be when it comes to the point, in the first rank. It seems they rode right through the guns and turned, after killing the men who were serving them. His Lordship's extra aide-de-camp, it is supposed, was wounded and taken prisoner, for he has not since been heard of. Mr. WOMBWELL, of the 17th Lancers, had a most extraordinary escape, showing a monstrous deal of pluck. His horse was—it is said two were—shot under him, and he was taken prisoner, but while being marched off he saw an opportunity, mounted a Russian's horse, and galloped back, rejoining some of his brigade who had reformed, and charging again without sword or pistol. Mr. COOK, of the 11th, also had a regular run for his life of a mile and a half, pursued by the Russian cavalry, to avoid whom he ran under range of the guns of one of their batteries, and finally escaped. Major CLARKE, of the Grays, in addition to a bad cut in the neck, had his horse's tail almost cut off by a sabre cut; and I hear the gallant Adjutant MILLER, an unusually powerful man, did extraordinary execution when he got to close quarters with them.

"Lord CARDIGAN was attacked by two Cossacks, who with their lances gave him several pricks, and rather staggered him in his saddle; but his Lordship being well mounted, and a good cross-country rider, and, moreover, as cool as brave men ever are in real danger, parried their thrusts, and escaped with the aforesaid pricks in his leg.

TALKING ABOUT WAR EASIER THAN SEEING IT.

It is a very easy thing to talk of war, but it is a very different thing to take a part in it, or to view the field after it is all over—to see the mangled bodies lying in all directions, their limbs torn and broken to pieces, and some of them obliged to remain in the fields for some days before they can be attended to. But in all these affairs the Russians have suffered by far the most; and on the 26th, a party of from 6,000 to 8,000 endeavored to make their escape from Sebastopol, but were soon found out and a great many killed, with about 300 prisoners, and the rest made good their retreat. But I can assure you it is a very hard duty, for we have not been undressed for more than two months, nor can we take off our boots; we were a very long time without tents, so that we had to sleep in the open air without any covering but one blanket and a greatcoat, and we are very often without any sleep, and at very hard work in the trenches, or watching the enemy while at hard work. The weather has been very favorable to our cause ever since we landed in Russia. If the winter or wet season sets in it will very soon thin our ranks and we must abandon the enterprise.

WHAT FRANCS-TIREURS ARE AND WHAT THEY DO.

"I must tell you what the French tireurs are. There are two companies of them, each composed of 150 men chosen from among the best marksmen of the Chasseurs de Vincennes. In the night they creep in front of the entrenchments, dig holes, and place themselves in them as well as they can. Then they fire at the Russian artillerymen. They have already so many that the Russians now close their embrasures with a sort of double door, which is ball-proof. But they are obliged to open it to point their gun and fire, and no sooner is this done than 20 balls whistle through it. The Russians have sustained such losses that they were at times seized with despair, raising their guns from behind they fired volleys of grape shot at their disagreeable visitors. Nevertheless the latter have succeeded in extinguishing all the first line of their batteries; I say first line, because there are several others in the rear, the part of the town which faces us being an inclined plain, on which batteries have been raised in lines one above the other. That our Franco-tireurs have done good execution is evident from the fact, that in the evening of the 28th, General DE MARTIMPRE, chief of the general staff, received a note informing him that the Russian fire had become uncertain, and that artillerymen were so scarce that the guns had to be served by the infantry. Express no surprise at the word uncertain, for from the 5th to the 17th the Russian gentlemen did not cease to point their guns at us as at a target, while we did not deign to answer them even by a musket shot. They, consequently, attained such precision that the day on which we unmasked our batteries their balls entered our embrasures as if cast by the hand. One ball went into the very mouth of a cannon, but was too large to penetrate more than a third; it, however, stuck fast. This was considered so curious that the gun was carried to the general's tent to be shown to him."

MY KINGDOM FOR A HORSE.

We had on that evening an outlying picket of 60 men, who were stationed at about a mile from the camp, and they threw forward some videttes. About 1 o'clock in the morning some of the videttes were driven in by a body of Cossacks, the officer of the picket reported the same to Lord LUCAN, and the trumpet then sounded "turn out." I was comfortably asleep in my cloak by the side of a small wood fire, when I was awoke by the firing, and then roused by the trumpet. I ran to my horse—saddled and bridled her up, then went back to the fire for my arms, and having picked them up, returned to where I left my horse, and found her gone—I looked round the stable, or out-house, where she had stood, asked my comrades about her, but she was clean gone. Seeing a horse lying down I made it get up, saddled it and mounted, and had the pleasure of finding the animal dead lame. In spite of myself I could not help laughing to think, if a Cossack should attack me, how I was to contrive to circle round him according to our rules, and beat him. Luckily they retired when they got us all out of our beds, and we turned in and got two hours' sleep.

NIGHT AFTER BATTLE.

We picketted our horses after the battle of the Alma, and in those very lines there were thirty wounded and dead Russians. I slept side by side with two dead Russians, who were killed by a cannon. I was not aware of their close proximity until the next morning. We stopped here two days to bury the dead, dress the wounded, and send the captured guns and prisoners to be shipped. On the day of the battle, which was thought one of the bloodiest ever known, all the troops fought on was the usual pound of biscuit a man; their rum was not served out until it was over. The two days we stopped here we got plenty of fresh meat, as there was a great quantity of captured cattle, to us quite a God-send. I saw numbers eat it raw.

CLOSE QUARTERS.

We had some pretty smart cutting and slashing here; I had hardly got in, when two Russians came forward and one fired at me; I suspect the other had not time to load, and had he fired two inches more to the left my fighting would have ended. They both separated, and made off, but I kept my eye on the gentleman that fired, and was up with him in a minute, and I had my sword raised to cut him down, when he threw his musket down, and went on his knees with his hands clasped as if in prayer; he was an old man, and I could not strike him, but made him a prisoner, and brought him in. We took an immense quantity of valuable baggage, gold lace, watches, and jewelery.

FIGHTING WITHOUT THINKING.

The roar of artillery, the rattling of musketry, and the whistling of all kinds of shot about our ears made us fight, not think; and we did fight, for soon now this noise died away by degrees, and then ceased altogether, and then a most curious sensation came over me; the ground all around me, and the sides of the hills which I have mentioned before, was covered with the dying and the dead. I never for once thought of what I was doing till it was done. To think that these brave fellows, those that were lying there were all well in health and spirits, and now lying there in one heap of disfigured, diseased and helpless human beings such as myself, it was more than I could bear. I turned to go from the field in disgust. My regiment was close at hand, and I took my place with it, but what a difference! We went into the field 40 file, and when we mustered after the battle 28 file is all we could find, between killed, wounded, and missing.

A SPLENDID SIGHT.

I cannot conceive a more splendid sight than was witnessed during this afternoon, the two armies, the Russians being enormously strong, and our own, waiting for one or the other to advance, with an occasional shell, by way of invitation or challenge. But for several hours there they stood, as if content with what had already taken place, and we saw the two that with the aid of my glass, a good Dollond, I could distinctly see the color of their uniform, (gray,) and their standard, with an eagle on the top of it; I could also plainly see the dead, both men and horses, on the scene of the late encounter. I observed one horse stand fully an hour by the side of his dead rider, while others were widely galloping about, not knowing which way to turn their riderless course.

HOW OUR ENGLISHMEN MANAGE.

One of the most wonderful things I think is to see the way in which our riflemen go about in small detached parties, crawling along on the ground up the side of a hill, till they appear to be within 300 yards of the enemy, and there they lie on their bellies till the chance offers, when crack goes a Minié, and down falls a Russian. I was informed most credibly that one of these brave fellows a few days since thought he would go and do a little business on his own account, got away from his company, and crawled up close to a battery under shelter of a hill, lay on his back and loaded, and turned over and fired, when, after killing eleven men, a party rushed out, and he took to his heels, but, sad to say, a volley, fired after him by this party, levelled him with the earth, and he was subsequently picked up with 32 balls in his body.

THE TURKS TURNING OUT TO BE COWARDS AND THIEVES.

Whenever during the day, you saw any of the Turkish soldiers, you saw the people hooting them and calling them cowards and runaways. I witnessed two Irish women actually driving four of these chivalrous gentry before them, making them carry some things for them, probably to their own cowardly husbands, and saying, "But you cowardly divils, this is all you're fit for, to be our servants; sure, you are afraid to fight;" and on our return I saw a young Middy drawn up before some 50 of them, abusing them most heartily for their having run away. One of them made a sign as if he was going to draw his sword, when Master Middy sang out, "Oh," said he, "I'm not afraid of you, such a set of cowards as you are," set his arms a-kimbo, and then stood, the picture of a young lion, and I should say, about as brave. Lord RAGLAN, after the Grays' charge, sent a message down to be told to the men, that he had never seen anything more brilliant, or more gallantly executed.

"Had our Turkish friends only spiked the guns before deserting them, it would have been less disastrous; but that our own guns should be made use of, with our own ammunition against us, and that through the cowardly conduct of these men, for whom we are sacrificing England's best blood and treasure, is too provoking and discreditable to write about; and I am sorry to say that, not content with deserting their post, they plundered everything they could lay their hands on, even to the very breakfasts which some men of the Grays were preparing for their officers, who were then out in face of the enemy. The universal feeling is, that a very severe example should be made of this flagrant act of cowardice, the probable results of which will be another hard-fought battle, with a possibility of evacuating Balaklava!

SPOILING SAILORS' WORK.

The Russians have now so completely the range of our guns that they are able to do much mischief in the batteries. Yesterday they made no less than nine holes with their shot in the Union Jack which the sailors put up in their part of the 21-gun battery. To-day a shot broke the flagstaff into two pieces; the sailors managed to put it up again, fixing the broken part of the staff by means of four trucks placed round it; they had not done so long when another round shot came, and scattered the trucks, flagstaff, and Union Jack about in all directions. The tars were greatly enraged, and, as seems to be usual when their ire is excited, fired several broadsides in succession at the Russian battery opposite.

BOLD ATTEMPT OF A RUSSIAN OFFICER.

In the night of the 20th the Russians attempted a very bold coup de main. A party of about 100 men from the fleet and army penetrated by the embrasures into one of our batteries. The lieutenant of artillery on duty, M. CLARETE, cried "Qui Vive?" "We are English; do not fire," replied in very good French, one of the assailants who leaped into the battery, followed by his men. The lieutenant of artillery, who is a man of courage and resolution, soon discovered the subterfuge, and assembling his soldiers, charged the Russians with the bayonet, in the dark, and drove them out of the battery, killing seven and taking four prisoners, among whom was an officer speaking French remarkably well, who had received five or six bayonet wounds. He died very bravely the next morning, having constantly refused to give us any information. He merely stated that the artillery—the howitzers in particular—had done much injury. We learnt from one of the other prisoners that this officer and the men who accompanied him had volunteered to spike and destroy our guns, which act, they were told, would save the place and the garrison. The conduct of Lieut. CLARETE and his men was admirable; it saved the battery.

WOUNDS AND SURGEONS' WORK.

The Grays charged right through the Russian cavalry, who numbered about five to one; got surrounded by them, made another charge, and cut themselves out by sheer fighting. Col. GRIFFITH got shot in the head; Brevet-Major CLARKE a sabre cut at the back of his neck; Cornet PRENDERGAST shot right through the foot; Cornet HANDLEY stabbed in the side and arm, being at one time surrounded by four Cossacks, three of whom he shot with his revolver, and the fourth was cut down by his sergeant. I saw this young gallant fellow a few hours after, and he was then getting ready to rejoin his regiment from the temporary hospital, not finding his two wounds of sufficient consequence to keep him from his post. The Colonel did the same, after getting his head dressed. Maj. CLARKE did not, I believe, leave the field. I also saw Lieutenant ELLIOT, 5th Dragoon Guards, riding into Balaklava, his face so covered with blood, and his head bound up, that we could not recognize him. The gallant Captain WHITE, too, of the 17th Lancers, was lying on his back when we came up to him, with a round shot right through his leg, with Sir W. GORDON, dreadfully cut about the head, both receiving, however, every attention and care from Surgeon KENDALL, who was formerly at Southampton with Mr. WARD, surgeon of that town. In this garden and temporary hospital could be seen men with every description of wound, from the sabre cut to the grape and canister-shot. One poor fellow's leg was taken off while we were there; nor can one easily forget the shocking scenes—the result of such a day's fighting. The Surgeons (BRUSH and his assistant, CHAPELE,) of the Grays were working away with their sleeves turned up, arms bloody, faces the same, looking more like butchers than surgeons, so hard had they worked all day.

EXPLOSION OF GUNS.

In our lines we had an explosion of a twenty-four pounder. The gun was loaded with red hot shot, and too long an interval was allowed to elapse between the loading and firing. The explosion killed two men at once; one died an hour afterwards, and five were badly wounded. This was on our left attack.

On the 24th, (the eighth day of the siege,) we had another explosion on the right attack. The story has an air of Munchausen about it, and if the facts were not well known, I should have some scruples in telling it. An eight-inch gun had just been loaded with a live shell, and the match was applied to fire it off, at that moment one of the enemy's shells entered the gun, and the two shells exploding burst the gun. Every man in the battery was more or less hurt. Some were killed.

On the same day we had to lament the loss of Capt. CHILDERS, of the Royal Artillery. He died as Col. HOOD died before him. While looking out from the battery, a ball took off his head.

A RUSSIAN OFFICER.

The Russians were seized with a panic, many of them threw down their arms, and all fled in disorder. Their leader alone showed courage. When his men commenced to waver he seized one of their muskets, and, waving it in the air, tried to rally them. While holding it in this position he received a ball in the elbow, and at once took the weapon in the other hand. He was thus vainly trying to restore courage to his men and urge them forward, when two of the sharp-shooters took aim at him. One of the balls wounded him severely in the neck and face, breaking his lower jaw. He then tried to retreat, but was made prisoner, and brought, together with one of his men, into camp. He was a powerful man, and scarcely distinguished in dress from the soldiers he was leading—the least, instead of the cloth, shoulder straps, and the superior gilding of the buttons which showed him to belong to the 33d Regiment, alone marked the distinction, and could only be noticed when standing near.

FROM ONE IN A CAVALRY CHARGE.

There were the Grays and First Royals up at this time, and we charged them—they had nothing else for it, so they charged at the same time. Oh, God! I cannot describe it. They were so superior in numbers that they "outflanked" us, and we were in the middle of them. I never certainly felt less fear in my life than I did at that time, and I hope God will forgive me, for I felt more like a devil than a man. We fought our way out of them as only Englishmen can fight, and the 4th, 5th and 6th were there on with us. I escaped without a scratch, thank God, though I was covered with blood; my horse was not even wounded; but, oh! the work of slaughter that then began—'twas truly awful, but I suppose it was necessary; we cut them down like sheep, and they did not seem to have power to resist. The plain is covered and covered with dead Russians, and of course we left some of our poor comrades on the field. We only lost two, and about seven wounded.

THE RUSSIANS.

I saw two orders or medals which had been taken from the coat of one of the dead, one of the date of 1812, the other 1826. On leaving the field of battle I turned one of the wounded Russians over on his back. He had a fearful sabre-cut in his side. The poor devil looked anything but good tempered at me; they are all stern, determined looking fellows, and if these are a sample of the army, they are certainly not clothed in the wretched manner that the majority of the people in England are led to believe. Their clothes are very good—quite equal to our army, and their arms also. I speak of their cavalry. I did not see any of their infantry among the killed or wounded, as they were not engaged near the spot.

THE BOLD MAGUIRE.

A private of the 33d Regiment, (Duke of WELLINGTON'S) by name MAGUIRE, has attracted the notice of the commander-in-chief by an act of daring. He was in advance as a sharp-shooter, and was made prisoner. He was being marched away between two Russian soldiers, a third being in rear, when seeing his guard for a moment careless, and looking in another direction, he suddenly seized a loaded musket from one of the two men at his side and discharged it at him. No sooner had he done this, than he swung round the butt-end, and with it struck the second man on his other side a blow on the head which felled him to the ground. The third Russian decamped, and MAGUIRE effected his escape. He was at the time within a hundred yards of the Russian lines. His own Minié, which had been taken from him, was being carried by one of the two men by his side; but he knew this had been discharged, and therefore seized a musket from the other soldier, which fortunately turned out to be loaded. The affair was witnessed by a sergeant of the rifle brigade, and in consequence of his report, Lord RAGLAN awarded MAGUIRE with a gratuity of £5. [A very inadequate reward for so bold an act. Surely so bold and successful an act deserved promotion rather than money, or both.]

The Enlargement and Completion of the Canals—The Probable Cost.

From the Albany Argus.

Lettings under the new law for the enlargement and completion of the canals, have now been made to the extent of more than one-half of the entire work. Of course, it is an easy matter to approximate very nearly the actual cost of this stupendous enterprise.

Thus far, the work has been let at prices far below the estimates of the engineers. Those estimated in the aggregate at nearly six millions, have been taken at about four millions and a half—averaging about twenty-one per cent. less than the estimated cost.

We are indebted to an official source for an abstract of these gratifying results, which we lay before our readers:

EASTERN DIVISION.

Est.	Let.	Difference.
Erie Canal.		
$786,977 25	$656,126 24	$130,120 90
Champlain Canal.		
57,264 30	50,056 10	7,138 96
Black River Canal.		
161,319 00	144,400 60	16,712 40
$996,561 23	$1,150,616 49	$155,460 48

Average per centage below the estimates $21,974.

MIDDLE DIVISION.

Est.	Let.	Difference.
Erie Canal.		
$768,353 60	$617,490 64	$150,946 96
Oswego Canal.		
540,196 90	[illegible]	83,611 90
Cayuga and Seneca Canal.		
296,931 40	290,900 87	34,030 63
$1,637,866 50	$1,710,582 01	$376,450 62

Average per centage below the estimates $19,262.

WESTERN DIVISION.

Est.	Let.	Difference.
Erie Canal.		
$3,066,573 90	$2,760,927 62	$608,654 58
Genesee Valley Canal.		
104,975 60	120,000 00	19,275 00
$3,179,847 50	$3,879,277 62	$600,929 58

Average per centage below the estimates $24,155.

TOTALS OF THE THREE DIVISIONS.

Est.	Let.	Difference.
$4,396,741 84	$3,778,530 46	$1,066,736 68

Average per centage below the estimates $21,455.

TOTAL OF THE WHOLE CANAL.

Est.	Let.	Difference.
$3,558,923 44	$4,631,784 05	$1,071,591 51

Average per centage below the estimate $28,141.

It is all but certain, in view of these lettings, thus largely below the estimates, that ten millions and a half—the amount contemplated by the amended Constitution and the law—will be amply sufficient, not only to cover the cost of completion and enlargement, but the expenses of engineering and land damages, which were not included in the estimates. It is not at all probable that the work to be let will not be taken on terms equally advantageous to the State.

These results are in themselves a sufficient answer to the predictions, as they are fatal to the hopes, of the politicians who, scouting the estimates of the engineers as too low, swell the cost of enlargement and completion to fifteen and even twenty millions. On the other hand, they more than confirm the expectations, while they illustrate the wise foresight, of the friends of the public works, who, in the face of the fiercest opposition and obloquy, fought through the amendment of the Constitution, which gave an impetus to the work of completion and enlargement and made these great achievements the established policy of the State.

We congratulate the people of this State on the prospect now presented that the public works will soon be completed, at a cost far below the contemplated sum—and that with enlarged capacity as channels of trade and commerce, and decided advantages over every other mode of transportation, they can scarcely fail to pour into the State Treasury millions of revenue beyond the highest limit ever before attained.

THE ROCHESTER BANK SWINDLE—EXCITEMENT AGAINST SHERWOOD—INVITATION TO TEAR DOWN HIS HOUSE.—THE JOINT STOCK SWINDLE.—The plan to redeem this trash has itself collapsed, as might have been expected. Messrs. JOHNSON & SHERWOOD have made no provision to secure the bill-holders. They say they will; but their notes, too, say they will pay on demand, and this new promise is probably a new device to avert public indignation. SHERWOOD, we hear, had a finger in the Erie and Kalamazoo, the Washtenaw and one other "banks." He lives in a most luxurious palace, belonging to his wife(!), or somebody else; and those whom these "banks" have swindled out of their earnings have no remedy. Should that house stand? We learn that there were over $100,000 joint stock notes; but statistics are not reliable.—*Rochester Union, Nov. 25.*

☞ THOMAS P. COPE died at his residence in Philadelphia, on Wednesday, aged 87 years. He was the originator of Cope's line of Liverpool packets, and for half a century occupied high positions in Philadelphia. He is supposed to be worth about $7,000,000. He was a Quaker, and commenced business in Philadelphia, his native place, as a tobacconist. His sign, then was "THOMAS P. COPE, and the advertisement in the papers was "THOMAS P. COPE sells tobacco in Willing's-alley." He became at last a large owner of shipping. The ships *Thomas P. Cope, Algonquin, Monongahela, Susquehanna, Philadelphia,* and a number of others were his property.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—*Is a Free Negro a Citizen of the United States?*—A highly important decision was made on Thursday last in the United States Circuit Court for this State, at ——, by His Honor Judge DRUMMOND, in the case of JOSEPH C. MITCHELL, free negro, plaintiff, vs. CHARLES A. LAMAR, defendant. The plea filed by the defendant alleged the plaintiff to be a free negro, and not a citizen of the United States, entitled to maintain a suit before the United States Circuit Court. This plea was sustained by the Court. We also learn that Judge McLEAN concurred in the opinion delivered by Judge DRUMMOND.—*Chicago Times, Saturday.*

WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.—The Madison (Wis.) *Democrat* of the 13th inst. gives the following as the complexion of the newly elected Wisconsin Legislature:

	Dem.	Rep.	Ind.
Senate	13	11	1
House	30	46	4

To hear from, 6.

DIVISION OF CHERRY VALLEY.—The Board of Supervisors of Otsego County recently agreed to the division of the town of Cherry Valley. The Cooperstown *Journal* says, the division leaves the old town of Cherry Valley with a territory of about 26,000 acres, and near 800 voters; while the new town will have about 18,480 acres, and something over 400 voters.

CANAL LETTINGS.—The proposals for building the combined and single locks at Fort Ann, on the Champlain canal, were yesterday opened. The combined locks were awarded to C. H. SAGE of Oswego, and the single locks to MOSES & FITZ-SIMMONS of West Troy—the lowest bidders.—*Argus, 25d.*

☞ The persons named as wounded by the fall of the Church steeple at Paddy's Run, Butler County, Ohio, are all recovering.

NEW-YORK CITY.

TRIAL FOR DIVORCE.

Case of Frances L. Childs vs. Solomon Childs.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before His Honor Judge Roosevelt.

FIRST DAY.

The case of Frances L. Childs, by Lissack H. Simpson, Jr., her next friend, vs. Solomon Childs, which was set in the calendar for yesterday, came up for trial.

For the plaintiff, Messrs. John Graham and E. E. Lameroux appeared. Messrs. Ambrose L. Jordan and H. H. Morange represented the defendants.

Mr. Jordan objected to the case going to trial, on the ground that it was not regularly upon the calendar. The Court overruled the objection.

The following gentlemen were then empannelled as Jurors:

1. Elijah Stiles,
2. —— Ladd,
3. Samuel Hopper,
4. Amos W. Brown,
5. James G. Laroe,
6. Wm. H. Brush,
7. Samuel Seaton,
8. Henry Conklin,
9. Robert S. Hone,
10. Howard S. Lovejoy,
11. Peter W. Teller, Jr.,
12. Joseph Seeich.

Mr. Graham then proceeded as follows to state the

CASE FOR THE PROSECUTION.

If the Court please, Gentlemen of the Jury: This is not an unusual case. It belongs to a class of cases that are rather frequent in their occurrence. It has been said by both of the learned counsel for the defence, that this particular case is an extraordinary one, and unless it is to be made so by the extraordinary conduct of the counsel, I am utterly at a loss to conceive how their prophecy can be fulfilled. Hitherto their performances have been very extraordinary; but now that the case is to come to trial, and a jury has been empanneled, and it is the duty of the Court to see that the rules of law are conformed to, it is to be supposed that the learned counsel for the defendant will return to their sense of duty, not only to themselves, but to the Court and to you, in conducting this case as it should be, agreeably to the rules of law and the rules of testimony. The plaintiff in this action is Frances L. Childs, and the defendant Solomon Childs. The plaintiff prosecutes through Lissack H. Simpson, Jr., her brother, as her next friend. The plaintiff, as has been already stated, is the daughter of Mr. Lissack H. Simpson, a gentleman conducting a large business as a liquor dealer, as I am informed, in Beaver-street. The action is prosecuted *for the purpose of obtaining a divorce, and as incident to that purpose,* for obtaining the custody of an only child, the issue of the marriage; and also, if the wife should succeed in obtaining a verdict at your hands, under the divorce of the Court, as a necessary consequence for her support for the rest of her life. That support to be proportionate to the means of the husband. *The facts are these:* The marriage in this case was solemnized on the 20th March, 1850; at that time the plaintiff was about 19 years of age, the defendant in the neighborhood of 35; and why does the plaintiff not take interest enough in these proceedings *to be present himself,* after the zeal and strenuousness which has been exhibited in his behalf? It will be for him to furnish some satisfactory explanation to you hereafter. The marriage was solemnized according to the Jewish ceremonies, at the residence of the plaintiff's father, by Rev. J. J. Lyon, a minister of the Jewish persuasion. The cohabitation lasted until October 1850. At that time the defendant left his wife under circumstances which I shall presently disclose, intending as he avowed to return again in a short time. From that day to this the plaintiff's eyes have never fallen upon him. In the meantime a child has been born, and that child to this day is without the blessing of its father's smile. There is some peculiarity in the manner in which actions of this kind are presented to the cognizance of a jury. Ordinarily [illegible] are tried upon the pleadings, that is when the papers which are prepared upon the one side and upon the other set forth the allegations of the parties. So tenderly does the law look upon cases of this description, however, and so desirous is it to disembarrass the jury in the consideration of the delicate issues which may be submitted to them, that the uniform practice of all Courts, as required by law, is to require the settlement of the certain preliminary issues growing out of the obligations of Court pleadings—framed upon those allegations in the nature of questions to the jury, to which they are to respond. There are seven of these interrogations. They turn, however, upon two principal facts. The first is whether the plaintiff in this action resided within the jurisdiction of this Court at the time of the commission of the adultery by the husband, and when this bill was presented against him. The second is, whether the plaintiff has been guilty of the specific instance of adultery referred to, or propounded within those specific interrogations. The plaintiff, at the solemnization of this marriage, was unquestionably a resident of this State. She had always lived in this City, and was married in this City. The parties to this action left this City for the State of Ohio, and were absent four or six weeks. In the meantime, with this exception of four or six weeks, I am not informed that the plaintiff has been absent from the jurisdiction of this Court. Ordinarily when the husband and wife live in harmony together, the residence of the husband becomes the residence of the wife. But when differences arise between them in consequence of the infidelity of either, as in the present case, it becomes the duty of the innocent party to separate from the other and gain a residence for himself or herself, with the view of separation from the guilty party. We shall show that at the time the offence was committed, the wife was an actual resident of this jurisdiction, and entitled to the benefits of the law which she claims against the husband. But the more important point is whether the defendant was guilty of the adulterous charge against him in the pleadings in this action. In this connection allow me to say that the plaintiff attacks the defendant in his strong hold, as the scene of those different adulteries is laid in Cincinnati. If she had laid the complaint in this City, or some other than in which her husband [illegible] herself actually resided, she might have taken him at a very great disadvantage, and the gentlemen then might have shown some propriety in the zeal and assiduity of resistance which all the efforts to bring this cause to trial have met with. But when you consider that this action was commenced in March, 1852, since which a period of nearly two years has elapsed, during which time the defendant has had the opportunity to vindicate his innocence beyond all peradventure, and who has had every means to establish his innocence as the wife has had to establish his guilt, it seems to me *it comes with an ill grace when we beard the lion in his den,* that the counsel should say that they are forced into a trial by the technical pressure of the plaintiff. *The principal testimony upon which you will be called* upon to decide the issue, is that which was literally placed in the hands of this defendant fifteen months since. It was testimony procured in the first place by the examination of one of the principal witnesses in *the City of New-York, by order of the Court, in view* of her intended departure beyond this jurisdiction, so that she could not be present at the trial in this occasion. *The testimony of the other* principal witnesses, two in number, has been acquired through the means of a commission in the city of Cincinnati. The testimony of the first principal witness, sustains the charge of infidelity against the husband. The witness was examined in July, 1853, and the others in August following and the facts contained in that testimony have been *known not only to the defendant himself, but to his* counsel, ever since. The first witness whose deposition was taken *de bene esse,* is that of a woman named "Belle Forrest," who between 1850 and 1852, kept a house of prostitution in Cincinnati, in a place called "Western-row," *between Fourth and Fifth-streets.* Subsequent to that, she removed to this City, and kept a house of a similar character in Crosby-street. It was here that her testimony was secured, in view of her departure from the State. We will be able to show by this witness, that during 1851 the defendant in this case had illicit intercourse with two females, inmates of her house, whose names will be disclosed in the testimony, and particularly that in the months of September and October, 1851, between a girl named Emily Moore and defendant, a great intimacy did exist, and had existed for a considerable time. This was after this defendant had absented himself from this City and his wife, for the alleged pretence of going to Cincinnati to attend to his business, under the promise of returning in two or three weeks. I am aware that the senior counsel's armory possesses every species of weapon, and we expect that all of his eloquence, sarcasm and vituperation will be brought to bear against this witness, who, he will urge, stands self-condemned, she being a queen mistress of immorality. But we think that the entire frankness of the woman is a sufficient guarantee of the honesty of her testimony. But we do not rely alone upon that witness for her evidence is justified by that of Mr. Deinel, a police officer of Cincinnati, who at the time was attached to the Criminal Courts of that city. He testifies to the actual presence of this defendant in the house of the witness "Belle Forrest." We shall also [illegible] upon the stand a witness nearly related to the plaintiff, but above suspicion, who actually saw the defendant *in Miss Forrest's house about the time the adulteries* were alleged to have been committed. We shall be able to show also that about the same time these adulteries were being committed at Miss Forrest's, this *husband was regaling himself in the establishment of* a Miss or Mrs. Crees. All of this testimony, gentlemen, will be strengthened by a development of the circumstances under which this defendant separated from his wife, that he has a branch house of Child & Brothers in Cincinnati, that, although he pretends that he has always lived in Cincinnati, he has been almost continually in New-York for seven or eight years prior to the marriage; that after marriage he spoke often of his intention to buy a house here to *set up his young* wife to house-keeping; that since his separation he has remained almost exclusively in Cincinnati except when he has paid clandestine visits to this City. We shall argue from all the facts that so far as he was concerned, there was an utter destitution of love and attachment to his wife, and we shall show by the answer to which he has sworn that he is not willing to admit that he is the father of the child that was born in the month of June after their separation. We will be able to strengthen our case in relation to the original intention of the defendant to separate himself by a variety of circumstances—by the admission that since their marriage he has only given to his wife clothing to the amount of $70, and money to the amount of $950, a sum which is much less than he possessed the ability to furnish. We shall be able to show that he has endeavored to forestall the action in this issue by the commencement of a suit for a divorce in Ohio, and was endeavoring to anticipate the defense here. And though the counsel may urge that he was bound himself not to have that suit tried until this is decided, yet there was no means by which that agreement on his part can be inforced, and it may be that now the case was being tried in the Ohio Courts.

Mr. Graham then called to the stand Solomon L. Simpson, Jr., a brother of the plaintiff, to testify to the fact of the inability of the plaintiff to obtain the presence of the witness whose written testimony he was about to submit to the Jury.

Mr. Lameroux, for the plaintiff, then read a deposition from Belle Forrest.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at 10 o'clock.

ASYLUM FOR INEBRIATES.

Report of the Directors and Appeal to the Public.

We, the undersigned, appointed by the Legislature of the State of New-York to organize an institution to be known as "The United States Inebriate Asylum, and to act as Commissioners to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of said Asylum," do herewith submit to the public the following statement:

The object of this institution is to provide an asylum for the poor and destitute inebriate, where his physical and moral condition will be alike the care of the physician and the philanthropist, and where his labor may be rendered productive and of service to his family. With the asylum there will be connected work shops, in which each patient, as soon as his condition will permit, will be regularly employed—thus making the asylum a self-supporting institution. It will be seen that the community will thus be relieved of the burden of maintaining inebriates in almshouses and prisons; who will be separated from the society of those incarcerated for public crimes, and placed where their inebriety will be treated as a *disease,* and where no efforts will be wanting to produce in them a thorough reformation; and where an income from their labor will be secured to their families, who otherwise would be left to penury and suffering. To carry out successfully the great aim of the Institution $50,000 must be raised; this being the amount of Capital Stock required by the charter. This amount, which can be increased when necessary, is divided into shares of $10 each. Any person wishing to subscribe to the Capital Stock, can send his name with the amount he will take to any one of the Directors.

We think it judicious to lease a building or buildings (until suitable edifices can be erected) for the purpose of *entering at once, or as soon as practicable, upon the* work for which the charter was granted. In accord*ance with a provision in the act of incorporation,* there will be a report on the third Wednesday of January in *each year, of the proceedings, expenditures, income* and condition of the Asylum, verified by the affidavits of the President and Treasurer, which report must be filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

In regard to the necessity of an institution of this character, we cite no less authority than Dr. Benjamin Rush:

"To the account of physical remedies," he says, "I add one more, viz.: The establishment of a hospital in every city and town in the United States for the exclusive purpose of hard drinkers. They are as much the objects of public humanity and charity as mad people. They are indeed more hurtful to society than most of the deranged patients of a common hospital would be if they were set at liberty."

We are happy in giving assurance that this enterprise meets with the approbation and encouragement of many of the most intelligent and philanthropic members of the community. The directors put forth this brief statement of their object and plan of operations with the expectation of meeting a quick and cordial response from the benevolent of this and other sections of the country. The call for sympathy and material aid to laying a permanent basis of an Institution that promises much for the recovery and salvation of a large number of the human brotherhood, we are confident will not be unheeded.

This institution is not designed to conflict with any other method for recovering the inebriate. There is nothing, we believe, similar to it in this or in any other country. Thousands will look to it for help, and help they should and must have. That which was worth creating is worth preserving. The benevolent Father puts it in our power to save those who are ready to perish. To rescue a fellow-being from physical and spiritual thraldom is worthy of the exercise of the highest talent and of the purest love. To redeem from ruin is greater than to create. To turn one from vice to purity, from darkness to light, from death to life, to make him the possessor of a free, enlarged and beatified existence, is a divine mission. Everywhere goes up the wail of wrecked humanity, of prostrate and suffering brothers. From every side comes the cry for help. They are the true workers who respond to this cry. They are enriched in giving and blessed in blessing.

Fellow-citizens, Fathers, Brothers and Sisters! Give us your aid in this branch of beneficence, and the blessing of multitudes will be your reward.

Hon. Washington Hunt, Lockport,	Alfred Brush,
G. P. Parker,	Henry Dubois,
Hon. E. A. Lambert,	Noah Worrall,
Anson G. Phelps,	G. S. Alvord,
J. D. Wright,	Hon. E. [illegible] Morgan,
Jacob S. Miller, M. D.,	Hon. Zadok Pratt, Prattsville,
Newell A. Prince,	
Jeremiah Terrell,	
C. C. North,	J. Edward Turner, M. D.
Robert C. Embree,	

Board of County Canvassers.

The Board of County Canvassers met yesterday, and the Supervisor of the Twenty-first Ward proceeded to submit his returns.

Certain blanks appeared in the printed forms of the returns from the Second District, which the Supervisor, (Mott,) was directed to have filled up. No numerical discrepancies were detected. When the complete returns had been presented, a motion was made for adjournment, which was seconded. As the Ayes and Noes cannot be called for in this Board, the Supervisors in favor of adjournment were ordered to rise. Two stood up. Those against the motion counted but two, likewise. The Supervisor of the Twenty-first refused to vote, and the President declared the motion lost.

The Supervisor of the Eleventh Ward presented the returns for the same.

In both returns for the Second District, certain votes for one of the candidates for the Mayoralty were given under the name Ferdinand Wood. They were ordered to be sent back for correction, should it be found that clerical error existed.

On motion of the Supervisor of the Twenty-second Ward, the Board adjourned until this morning.

Meeting of the Prison Association.

The Executive Committee of the Prison Association held a meeting last evening at Clinton Hall. The Financial Agent reported his collections for the month, with a donation of two parcels of men's garments.

The Agent of the Detention and Discharged Convict Committee submitted his Diary, by which it appeared that many persons have been aided; as follows: Situations and employment for discharged convicts from Sing Sing, 4; places and work for discharged persons from Blackwell's Island, 9; pecuniary assistance, 27; clothing, 16; persons discharged from City Prisons and Blackwell's Island, on recommendation of the Committee, 29; complaints and charges carefully investigated, 127,—many of which were, by advice, abandoned. Liberal extracts were read from the Agent's Diary, showing the nature of the labors accomplished. Among the narrations were these:

"*E. F., a discharged convict from Sing Sing, calls* at the office and says he was convicted of burglary and sentenced for ten years. *The crime I did not commit.* After spending five years there, a gentleman of this City interested himself in my behalf, and I obtained my liberty. *Prisoner was employed while in prison in the* hat-shop, and by working over-time made $25 92; extra charges amounted to $9 81—balance, $16 11. Coffee was charged to him at 50 cents per lb.; sugar, 15 cents, &c."

Another man was arrested for stealing a watch, and "sent up." His luggage was searched, and $200 to $300 worth of clothing, keepsakes, &c., were taken in charge by the Police—none of which he was able to recover when released.

Ladies' Memorial to Bishop Wainwright.

A number of ladies, residents in the western side of this city, deeply interested in securing the erection of an Episcopal Free Church in their neighborhood, propose to hold a fair in the Chinese Assembly Rooms during the week before Christmas. The proceeds of the Fair will be given for that purpose to the Treasurer of "The Ladies' Memorial of Bishop Wainwright." Donations of work from ladies, or of books, toys, or fancy articles, &c., from any source, are earnestly solicited and may be sent to Mrs. Clinton, No. 210 West Fourteenth-street.

MORE FIRES.

Heavy Damage to a Front-street Warehouse—Fire in Upholstery Establishment.

Yesterday morning near 6 o'clock, fire was discovered in a large warehouse at No. 79 Front-street. The flames were first discovered in the second-story of the building, and owing to a stiff breeze blowing at the time, they spread furiously, and threatened a total loss of the premises. The firemen were soon at work, and in the course of half an hour deadened the fire. The fire is supposed to have originated from the ignition of a large case of lucifer matches.

The store was occupied by the following merchants: Messrs. Peck & Lyman; the first floor by Remington & Co., William Evans, tea broker, and McIntyre & Cruin; the third floor by the Union Mills Company. Messrs. Wright, Briggs & Co., W. W. Brewster, and Joseph Mosby, cotton and commission brokers, had an office on the second floor, but sustained no loss.

The following is a list of the losses, as near as our reporter could obtain them:

Loss on the warehouse estimated at $1,200; insurance not ascertained.

Messrs. Remington & Co., pickle and preserve dealers, sustained a loss of $1,000 to their stock; they are insured in the Citizens' Insurance Company.

W. Evans, tea broker, loss about $1,000; insured for $3,500 in the Citizens' Insurance Company.

McIntire & Cruin, loss $100; no insurance.

Peck & Lyman, loss $3,000; covered by insurance.

Wright, Briggs & Co., loss about $2,000; no insurance.

Messrs. Peck & Lyman are insured for $15,000, in the following companies: Knickerbocker, $5,000; City, $5,000; Union Mutual Company, $5,000.

Yesterday about 8 o'clock A. M., flames were seen issuing from the windows of the upholstering and furnishing store occupied by Mr. William Banks, *on the corner of Chatham and Mulberry*-street. The firemen were soon on the ground and *the fire was extinguished* without much injury being done. A defect in one of the flues is supposed to have been the cause of the conflagration, the fire having been first observed in the upper story of the premises. The damage sustained was chiefly by water. Mr. Banks' loss, which is about $500, is fully covered by insurance.

Afraid of its Shadow—Mutilated Books.

Mr. Norton, bookseller, yesterday showed us a specimen of book-mutilating ingenuity which is refreshing. *It is a copy of the Tauchnitz (Leipzig)* edition of the *Daltons,* by Lever, vol. iv. On pages 65 and 160, paragraphs of the story are suppressed. How they came to be so is the interesting part. The book appears to have been one of a lot which was shipped to St. Petersburg, passed through the hands of the Russian Censor as it crossed the frontier; afterward returned to the German publisher, and then re-shipped to New-York. The binder in this City detected the mutilation, and awaited instructions.

We have taken the trouble to restore the suppressed passages. *Here they are.* There is nothing very frightful in them:

"Away with such trifling as this," said D'Esmonde passionately, "and do not try to impose on me by those courteous generalities that amuse Cabinets. Russia speaks to Western Europe, but by her gold. The '*Rouble*' *can come where the 'Cossack' cannot.* There are men with those armies that comprehend no other argument—whose swords have their price. Our treasuries are exhausted; the sacred vessels of our altars—the golden ornaments of our shrines—are gone. You alone can aid us at this moment. It is no barren generosity, Prince! You are combating your Poles more cheaply beside the Po and the Adige than on the banks of the Vistula! You are doing more! You are breaking up those ancient alliances of Europe whose existence excluded you from Continental power! You are buying your freedom to sit down among the rulers of the Old World, and accustoming the nations of the West to the voice of the Boyard in their Counsels. And, greatest of all, you are crushing into annihilation that spirit of revolt that now rages like a pestilence; but why do I speak of those things to one like you? You know full well the terms of the compact. Your own handwriting has confessed it." *D'Esmonde and the Russian.*

Lady Hester to Dr. Grounsell.

"*She 'll tell me all herself, and everything about Russia.* I want to hear about the Knout, and the Malachite, and the queer habit of gambling before dinner is announced. I'm sure I should like St. Petersburg. And the brother, *what is he like?*"

The City Teachers' Association.

This Society held its regular Monthly meeting on Saturday evening, the President, J. H. Fanning, in the Chair. Mr. James N. McElligott read a paper on "Extemporaneous Speaking." Mr. S. Jenner offered a resolution having reference to the propriety of the Association memorializing the State Legislature for "An act legalizing the Teachers' Profession." After being amended so as to read "An act for Incorporating County Teachers' Associations, *with power to license* teachers," it was specially set apart for discussion *at the next regular meeting.*

Mr. Hazeltine, Principal of Ward School No. 13, called the attention of the meeting to "Document No. 38" of the Board of Education, recently adopted by that body, and in which a course of studies was assigned for the Public Schools of the City. Many teachers consider such "course" as inapplicable to the present circumstances of our schools. In view of this fact, he moved its reference to a Special Committee. *The following gentlemen* were appointed: Messrs. Hazeltine, Avery and Partridge. The subject for the evening's discussion was, "The best methods of securing proper Physical Exercise for our Schools, bearing in mind the limited space for play-ground."

Temperance Meeting Up-Town.

The City from its centre to the outskirts on either side, and from the *Battery* to *Yorkville,* has now nearly completed its Temperance organizations. A few weeks previous to the Election, several zealous advocates of this reform established a series of weekly temperance meetings in Union Hall, in Broadway, at Thirty-fifth street, about the middle of the Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards. The organization is yet in its infancy, and meets with very poor encouragement. The meetings are enlivened with music, and the band of the Blind Asylum is engaged on these occasions. Last evening the regular meeting was held, and about fifty persons were present. Mr. Samuel Stewart presided, and addresses were delivered by Mr. Matchell and others.

The Harlem Railroad Accident.

Last evening one of the victims of the recent accident on the Harlem Railroad, near Fifty-seventh street, died at the New-York Hospital. The cause of death will be investigated this morning at 11 o'clock, before Coroner Gamble, at the Hospital.

Taxes Paid.

Over one hundred thousand dollars was received for taxes yesterday, by Harvey Hart, Receiver of Taxes. The time allowed for tax-payers to cancel their bills at this office terminates on Thursday next.

Lectures on the "Bonapartes."

Mr. Pierre Healey commences his Course of Lectures on the "Despotisms of Augustus Cæsar and Louis Napoleon" to-morrow evening at Clinton Hall. A residence in Paris during the five years in which the position of its present ruler [illegible] developed themselves, has furnished the lecturer with advantages for an original appreciation of his personal character, abilities and political projects.

T. B. A. [illegible], Esq., left by the [illegible] on Saturday [illegible] States Legations at London and Brussels.

Clerk of Washington Market.

We understand that Mr. Ebling, the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps elect, will choose Matthew D. Chase, Esq., to fill the office of Clerk of Washington Market. Mr. Chase was formerly Deputy Sheriff.

Change of Officers in the Tax Office.

The Deputy Receiver of Taxes, William A. Darling, Esq., has resigned that important position to take the office of President of the Third-avenue Railroad. Mr. Darling has been connected with the Tax Office since the appointment of the present Receiver, Harvey Hart, Esq. We understand that Mr. John Hone, the First Clerk, will be the successor of Mr. Darling, as Mayor Westervelt will send his name to the Board of Aldermen at their first meeting in December.

The Police Commissioners.

The sittings of the Police Commissioners are not now open to the public. We understand they were in session at the office of the Chief of Police nearly the whole of Saturday, investigating charges of derelictions of duty preferred against members of the department.

☞ Last evening two men, named Daniel Hillery and John Eckhart, residing in Newark, had a very narrow escape from drowning. They were running down the Jersey City Ferry bridge at fine speed, to catch the boat connecting with the 8 o'clock train, and the steamer having left, they attempted to leap on board, but went headlong into the water. Their screams were heard by Mr. Brenagan and Mr. Cisco, who hastened to their assistance, and with great difficulty the sufferers were rescued from a watery grave. This is another caution to people who are reckless enough to venture jumping after a ferry boat.

☞ The store of Mr. Owen C. Craney, No. 223 South-street, was entered by burglars on the night of the night of the 25th instant, and twenty caulking-irons, a revolving pistol, two boxes of cigars, were stolen therefrom. Yesterday morning two men, named Samuel H. Kates and James Ingersoll, were arrested on a charge of the burglary, and committed to the Essex Market prison to await an examination. A part of the stolen property was found in their possession.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—Tuesday.

U. S. District Court.—Nos. 12, 16, 24, 41, 21, 27, 30, 10, 6, 5, 35, 49, 51, 7, 25.

Superior Court—General Term.—Non-enumerated motions and Nos. 80, 105, 107, 125, 21, 109, 134, 136, 46, 138, 140, 99, 76, 102, 103, 119, 115.

Supreme Court—*Circuit.*—Nos. 687, 130, 131, 811, 680, 741, 282 to 286, 370, 1024, 1029, 1028.

Superior Court—Nos. 781, 651, 498, 957, 1011, 1024, 1021, 973, 868, 1012, 1107, 1236 to 1240, 1242 to 1246, 1250 to 1252, 1254 to 1256, 1258, 1260 to 1264, 1266 to 1273, 1275, 1276, 450, 122, 862, 526, 574, 371, 275, 226, 891.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Nov. 27.

Before Hon. Judge Betts.

The Court was occupied this morning with a motion in the case of *James G. Wilson and William Van Hook vs. John B. Church and James W. Ogden,* which was commenced on Saturday.

This is a motion in a suit brought by assignees of the patent for the Woodworth Planing Machine against the defendants as licensees of the Norcross machine for planing, to have feigned issues ordered to try the question of infringement.

For plaintiffs—Mr. Keller and Mr. Blatchford.

For defendants—Mr. Stoughton and Mr. Whiting, of Boston.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Nov. 27.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

The Court was occupied all day in hearing testimony in the case of *Pierce vs. The Steam Propeller Osceola,* mentioned some days since, which is brought to recover damages for a collision between the propeller and the schooner *John R. Still* in Hell Gate.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Nov. 27.

Before Hon. Justice Bosworth.

TENANCY.

Smith vs. McKenzie.—This is an action to recover the value of fixtures removed by a tenant. The defendant rented the house No. 708 Broadway for three years, and agreed to expend $500 in repairs and leave the premises in good order. It is alleged that he only expended $300, and that he dismantled and injured the premises so much that they have not been occupied since May last. The damages claimed are $2,250.

The defendant admits the lease, but claims that he has expended more than $500 in improvements, and that the building was injured by fire to the amount of $150, and that he has not been reimbursed for that amount. He alleges that the fixtures removed were distinct from, and formed no part of, the building, and denies injuring the building in any manner.

For plaintiff, Mr. Jernegan; for defendant, Mr. W. Curtis Noyes.

Before Hon. Justice Hoffman.

DIVORCE.

Louisa Gibbs vs. Gibbs.—This is a suit for divorce, on the ground of adultery. The parties have been married about 23 years, and it is alleged that in April, 1852, and at various times before and since, the defendant committed adultery with various persons, thereby contracting a loathsome disease, which he communicated to the plaintiff. The defendant sets up condonation, and alleges that until June, 1853, they cohabited together. For plaintiff, E. D. Culver and M. Bustead; for defendant, Mr. Ackley.

RAILROAD DAMAGES.

Conway vs. Harlem Railroad Company.—This is an action to recover $5,000 damages for negligently causing the death of Thomas Conway, by running an engine against him in the Company's Engine House. The defendants deny negligence, but say that Conway caused his own death by his own negligence. The complaint was dismissed. For the plaintiff Messrs. Bustead and Wilson. For defendants, C. W. Sanford.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Thompson.

SALE OF A NEWSPAPER.

Wells vs. Wingate & Bryce.—This action was brought by the plaintiff as assignee of Griffin & Farnsworth, upon a promissory note for $488, made by the defendants. It appeared that Griffin & Farnsworth were formerly publishers and proprietors of the New-York *Dutchman.* Several months ago they sold out the establishment, together with its business, circulation, good-will, &c., &c., to the defendant for the sum of $2,700. The note in question was given as part of the consideration of the sale. At the time of the sale, James Derrickson & Co. held a chattel mortgage upon the type and other articles used in the publication of the paper, which mortgage had been duly filed in the Register's office of the City of New-York. After the sale, Der*rickson & Co. foreclosed their mortgage,* selling all the articles included therein, and then in the possession of the defendants. Griffin informed a Mr. Goodwin, after the sale, that he did not disclose to defendants the existence of this mortgage at the time of the transfer.

The defence set up was that Griffin & Farnsworth were guilty of a fraud, in not disclosing the existence of *the mortgages; that at the time of the sale, the title to* the paper, the New-York *Dutchman,* was not held by them; that, therefore, the note was given without consideration, and was void. The Court held that there was no proof that defendants sought to disavow the contract until a long time had elapsed after the foreclosure of the mortgage, and consequent knowledge of the fraud, if any existed. No proof that the defendant had ever offered to return to Griffin & Farnsworth what they had acquired of the business, circulation, good-will, &c., of the New-York *Dutchman* establishment, by their contract. And if Griffin & Farnsworth intended to commit a fraud upon defendants, the latter possessed ample facilities for preventing it by a simple examination at the Register's office. In such a transaction the maxim *caveat emptor* applies. But by the terms of the sale the defendants acquired a title to more than the articles covered by and sold under the mortgage, to-wit: the business, circulation, good-will, &c.; then constituting a good and sufficient consideration for the notes given by them. For these and other legal reasons, judgment must be given for the plaintiff for $494.

Before Judge McCarthy.

ACTIONS FOR SEAMEN'S WAGES.

Joseph C. Beals vs. Benjamin A. Mumford, Henry E. Scott and John Ellsworth; Edwin R. Worth vs. The Same; Nicholas L. Burbank vs. The Same; Reuben S. Thomson vs. The Same.—These actions were brought to recover wages alleged to be due plaintiffs as *seamen on* board the ship *Palestine.* The defendants being owners (Scott, master and part owner). The *Palestine* left San Francisco about 20th August, 1850, for a port in South America, and from thence to a port in the Atlantic States, at the rate of $70 per month to the port in South America, and the out-going rate from thence. About 1st November, 1850, they arrived at *Callao, where the United States Consul certified the* wages was $30 per month. They left there and went to the *Chincha* islands, and loaded with guano; returned to Callao on their way home, and when some six weeks out the vessel commenced leaking—for over thirty days [illegible] three thousand strokes an hour—when they agreed to make for the nearest port, all hands being completely exhausted. They finally made the port of Pernambuco, where the vessel was discharged, condemned and sold; and the plaintiffs (except Beals,) allege they were discharged, and now bring this suit.

The defence contends that the plaintiffs (except Beals) all abandoned and deserted the vessel, and also that the vessel having made no freight, no wages were earned, on the ground of freight being the mother of wages.

As to the plaintiff, Beals, they plead an accord and satisfaction, producing a receipt from him for his average portion of the proceeds of the vessel. The certificate of desertion made by the United States Consul [illegible] produced and read in evidence.

The plaintiffs deny any desertion, and insist on their [illegible] on the ground that they were regularly discharged. As to Beals, he insists he gave the receipt under compulsion.

J. Hardy Prince, Esq. (of Boston,) for plaintiffs.

contended that the receipt of Beals being extorted from him, he being a stranger without friends or money, could not in any manner bind him, and cited Wilde's R., 486; Curtis' Rights and Duties of Seamen, 331, 374. As to the other plaintiffs, they were regularly discharged. Certificate to the contrary and entitled to wages. 3 Peter's S. C. C., No. 857; 7 Law Reporter, 123. That as to the log-book it did not comply with the requirements of law. 3 Greenleaf. That if the men had deserted the Consul did not perform his duty. Vide Act of Congress, July 20, 1840. 1 Greenleaf, 513, as to effect of certificate. Altogether the testimony was overwhelming for the plaintiffs.

The Court sustained the position of the plaintiffs, and after deducting the amounts received by them, gave judgment for Worth, $361 60; Beals, $299 19; Thompson, $301 66; Burbank, $299 12, besides costs.

THE EAST RIVER COLLISION.

Peter A. Peterson and others vs. The Union Ferry Company of Brooklyn.—In this case, brought to recover damage for injuries sustained by a collision on the East River, and destruction of a small boat, the Court gave judgment for the plaintiffs, and assessed the damages at $250. A full report of this case appeared on Saturday. There is another suit pending to recover for the loss of a man who was drowned by the casualty.

LONG ISLAND.

THE WILLIAMSBURGH RIOTS.

Examination of the Rioters.

Before Justice Boswell and the Mayor.

SEVENTH DAY.

The examination of the persons charged with being engaged in the recent election riots in the Fourteenth Ward was resumed yesterday, before Justice Boswell and the Mayor. The Court-room was crowded as usual. The greater part of the session was occupied in discussing motions for the discharge of prisoners.

Mr. Crooke moved to discharge Patrick Fagan, on the ground that there was no evidence against him, except that he was on the ground as a voter at the time Silkworth was dragged out. He contended that most of the persons on the part of the prosecution were not voters in that ward, and the unfortunate occurrence which resulted in the death of Harrison and Smith, was caused by the presence of these persons who had no business there. He also placed the origin of the disturbance upon Silkworth, who acted as challenger, on the ground that he was not a voter, and consequently was resented and finally dragged out.

District Attorney said, admitting Mr. Silkworth was not a legal voter, they had no right to thrust him out; *that should be left to the officers of the law. This act* was the commencement of the riot which resulted so *disastrously. Silkworth was there lawfully, he being* a special deputy, and the mob were not justifiable in attacking him.

The motion for discharge was denied by the Court.

In accordance with a proposition made by the District Attorney, Patrick M. Doyle was discharged.

Mr. Crook then called the attention of the Court to the testimony against Edward McHugh, the only evidence against him was that of Gardner, who testified that he heard McHugh say if the deputies laid hands upon him he would see their heart's blood.

The Court agreed with the District Attorney that his conduct needed further explanation, as his remarks tended to excite a riot.

A motion to discharge James Reed was also deferred, to bear explanation.

Mr. Crooke called up the case of Michael McQuade, the only evidence against him being that of John Brown. He proposed to prove that McQuade was not present.

The Court said the testimony went to show that McQuade was in the crowd with an unlawful weapon.

Mr. Crooke—No Sir! I insist that a club in an Irishman's hands is not an unlawful weapon. [Laughter.]

The motion for discharge was denied.

Motions were then made for the discharge of Barnard O'Neil, John Pepper and Patrick Haina, but were denied by the Court for the present.

Mr. Lapaugh then proposed to enter upon the defence of Patrick McQuade.

William McKenna, sworn: I reside in North Second-street; remember the disturbance on election day; was working in the cellar corner Grand and Seventh-streets; broke off between 10 and 11 on account of the rain; Patrick McQuade was also there and left at the same time I did, *returning again between 12 and 1 o'clock;* he had been to Mr. Curran's; his was the second cart that came into the cellar after dinner; he continued carting the remainder of the day.

Cross-examined—Mr. McQuade lives in Eleventh-street; I was not in the fight that day.

Q.—Did Mr. McQuade tell you about the fight after he came back that afternoon?

Witness—It's fooling me ye I have lived here seven years; do not know that McQuade is a voter.

Hugh McElroy, sworn: I was working at the corner of Grand and Seventh-streets on Election day; was driving cart, and was in the run with Mr. McQuade until 10½ o'clock; it then commenced raining and we started for home; saw McQuade there in the afternoon; I was the first horse there. [Laughter.]

District Attorney—Then you're a horse, are you?

McQuade was the next after me; was not in the run with him in the afternoon.

Cross-examined—McQuade lives in Eleventh-street; might have heard persons speaking about the fight as they passed on the walk.

District Attorney—Q.—Now you, McElroy, are you a Know-Nothing? A.—No Sir, I don't know nothing.

Mr. Lapaugh—His countenance shows that.

Dennis Brannigan, sworn: I was at work at the corner of Grand and Seventh-streets on Election day, driving cart; McQuade was there, and we worked together until 10½ o'clock; parted with him at Mr. Curran's door; was in the same run with McQuade that afternoon, from about 2½ to 6½ o'clock.

Cross-examined—Heard about the fight, but did not go to any of the polls.

Peter McCurran, sworn: I was working corner Grand and Seventh-streets on the day of election; helped put the tools in McQuade's cart when it commenced raining, and assisted to take them out at Curran's stable; I took dinner with him, and did not go back to work.

Cross-examined—It was 10 minutes to 11 o'clock when McQuade and me went into the house; Pat McQuade told me there had been a fight at the election.

Q.—You don't belong to the Know-Nothings?

Witness—I belong to the hard-bank diggings; I belong to no secret society.

Patrick McQuade, sworn: Q. by Mr. Lapaugh—Are you a brother of Michael McQuade?

Witness—I don't know; people call me his brother.

A Voice—It's a wise child that knows its own father. [Laughter.]

After dinner I assisted him to get up the horse and went back to the cellar with him.

Cross-examined—I was in the house from 10½ o'clock *until dinner time;* was not at the fight; heard about it that day; do not know who told me.

Michael O'Neil testified that he gave out tickets that day, corner of Seventh and North Fifth-streets, to the cartmen; gave McQuade tickets about every twenty *minutes for loads, except between 10½ and 1½ o'clock,* at which time it rained.

Mr. Lapaugh here moved for the discharge of McQuade.

The Court preferred to hear the evidence in each case, and decide upon them together.

John McCurran sworn—I saw Michael McQuade when he came home on the day in question; took dinner with him and saw him go to his work about 12½ o'clock.

Cross-examined—McQuade was out of the house about 15 minutes; he was home at 11½ o'clock.

Stephen McGrath sworn—I saw Edward McHugh at the polls in question about 9 o'clock; he was doing nothing but electioneering; was by him when five or six Deputies came around him and flourished their clubs; he did nothing to them.

Cross-examined—While the Deputies were there McHugh asked some one to give him a club or pistol to *protect himself; did not hear him say anything about* spilling blood; I was on the corner some thirty feet off when Silkworth was dragged out.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock A. M. to-day.

Nicholas Behan, the Murderer of the Wickham Family.

From the Greenport Watchman.

We visited, a few days ago, this wretched man in his cell, in the Riverhead jail. His appearance is somewhat changed since his arrest and commitment, on the 5th of June last. This is probably owing to his long confinement within the walls of his prison, rather than from any mental anxiety. His health appears to be good, and for the most part, we understand, he takes his meals regularly, and with apparent relish. He appears to be still the same hardened, desperate being, insensible of his awful situation, and unconcerned about his approaching end. He seems to be cherishing a sort of expectation that by some means or other, either by the intercession of his friends, or his own efforts, he will escape the expiation of his crimes on the gallows. He is very irritable, and sometimes sulky, obstinate and sullen, exhibiting his vindictive and uncontrollable temper by dashing away his food when given to him, or uttering curses on those he imagines or pretends are his persecutors. He obstinately denies the terrible crime of which he has been convicted, and for which he is under sentence, and all knowledge of his being arrested and conveyed to prison. We could not discover the slightest evidence of penitence or humility for his past enormities, and his mind seemed rather to be occupied with vain and frivolous thoughts about trifling matters—positively refusing the offer of all religious advice or instruction from any clergyman except through Catholic priests. Nicholas has made two attempts, since his confinement, to [illegible] himself of his irons, by sawing or rubbing off the chains; first, with a small piece of sheet [illegible] and the last time with a small piece of old iron, or spike, or piece of stone. About two weeks ago, he had partly succeeded in working off his chain in this way, and in the night, with a [illegible] previously given to him by the keeper to light a pipe, he set fire to some straw in his cell, and made an alarm of fire expecting, as [illegible] supposed, that the keeper would hastily throw open the door of his cell, and [illegible] then break the weakened chain, and make his escape. The prison was quickly filled with a dense and suffocating smoke, but Mr. Edwards, the keeper, understood his duty and the character of his prisoner too well to open the cell until sufficient assistance arrived to render it perfectly safe to unlock the door. Behan is now heavily ironed and closely watched, and everything is to be kept from him that might aid his escape or endanger his safety as a prisoner.

Fire in Brooklyn.

At 10 o'clock on Saturday night, the picking-box manufactory of Wm. H. Watson & Co., on Van Brunt-street, near Bowne-street, was destroyed by fire. Loss $16,000. Insured for $8,000, in various offices. At this fire Officers O'Donnell and Caveley, of the Third District Police, arrested two men named John Carnes and Daniel Tenny, for fighting, and while taking them to the Station House, two friends of the prisoners, named Wm. Benson and Michael Kelly, attempted a rescue. The officers received assistance, and finally succeeded in also arresting Benson and Kelly. On the person of the former was found a pistol, and on that of the latter a heavy "billy." All of the parties were committed for examination.

Mortality in the City of Brooklyn.

By the report of the Health Officers of Brooklyn for the week ending November 25, it appears there were but fifty deaths.

☞ The examination of the Public Schools of Williamsburg was commenced yesterday. The male department of School No. 4 was examined yesterday afternoon and evening. The examination of the female department will take place on Wednesday.

☞ The Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, (H. W. Beecher, pastor,) numbers 651 members, of which 260 are males. Of these 651, 291 were admitted on profession of faith, and 360 by letters from other Churches.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Arrest for Arson—Examination and Acquittal.

On Saturday, Patrick Donnelly, arrested on a charge of arson in setting fire to his premises at the corner of Montgomery and Grove-streets, Jersey City, had his examination before Recorder Cutter. It was shown by the evidence that the fire was first discovered at 12½ o'clock on *Friday morning;* and when the police and firemen entered the building they discovered a pile of coals beneath a counter shelf, and just under a hole about eighteen inches square in the wall. Looking through this hole it could be discovered that the weather-boards and the lathing as far up as the roof were on fire. One witness testified to having heard some person walking in the upper part of the house without shoes, just before the fire broke out. Mr. Donnelly states that the hole in the wall was caused by the removal of stairs from there sometime previously, and the coals which were there had probably fallen down through this hole.

Mr. Donnelly also stated that he closed up the store at noon on Thursday, after which time he did not go into the store until after the fire was discovered; and that he was in bed at the time the alarm was given. His furniture was insured for $880, and his stock for $750. His stock was low at the time of the fire—not being worth more than $600—but he was about renewing the policy.

The Recorder not deeming the evidence sufficient to warrant the prisoner's detention, he was discharged from custody.

☞ The Chatham Club, of Goshen, celebrated its second anniversary on the evening of the 22d inst., in the Club Hall, Hon. Samuel J. Wilkin in the Chair. After the reading of the "Mosaic" by the Editors, Messrs. Van Duzer and Lee, the address was delivered by James F. Hoffman, Esq., of Yonkers, and fully sustained that gentleman's reputation, established on other occasions, for correct taste, unaffected earnestness of manner and beauty of style. On motion of Chas. H. Winfield, Esq., the thanks of the Club and audience were tendered to the orator of the evening.

Grand Convocation of Prelates at Rome.

Correspondence of the Newark Daily Advertiser.

Genoa, Friday, Nov. 3, 1854.

Many Prelates and other dignitaries of the Church are assembling at Rome for the grand Convocation and Jubilee recently proclaimed by the Holy See, and to be present at the determination of the question of the Immaculate Conception. Among the arrivals announced, I notice the names of Cardinals Sterckx of Malines, and Schwarzenberg of Prague, Archbishop Dixon, primate of Ireland, Archbishop Cullen of Dublin, the Bishops of Cloyne, Marseilles, Verona, &c. Several are also present from South Asia, but not one as yet, from the United States. As the assembly is not to have the character of a Council, the circular invitation was not general, and inasmuch as convenient lodgings could not well be provided for more than those to whom it was sent, moreover, because it was not deemed expedient to withdraw a greater number from the dioceses. Nevertheless, all who come, will, it is officially intimated, meet a cordial reception.

The occasion is also attracting a large number of spectators. It is the fashion of these practical times to speak disparagingly of the barbaric splendor and gorgeous fictions of heathen worship, but yet multitudes annually flock to Rome from all parts of Christendom, to witness its ordinary pageants; to say nothing of this extraordinary occasion, which will doubtless surpass anything seen there in many years. Among the Americans who have recently passed through, is a young New-York lawyer, of an old New-England Protestant family, who bears letters from Archbishop Hughes as a candidate for the priesthood.

Notwithstanding that the Government of Sardinia has, by so many acts of disloyalty, incurred the displeasure of the Holy See, we are told that one of its subjects, Father Perrone, a member of the Society of Jesus, is about to be raised to a Cardinalate. He is understood to be hostile to the political policy of the country.

An official report just issued at Turin, shows that there were during the recent prevalence of the cholera in this Kingdom, 37,079 cases, and 18,872 deaths. We learn still of an occasional case in this city, but it excites no alarm. Business is reviving, and the commerce of the city will be considerably greater during this Winter, in consequence of the recent suspension of trade. There were during the last year about 160 arrivals from the United States, bringing chiefly cotton and tobacco. The steamer *Sicilia,* which made a voyage to New-York last Spring, from this city, was lost a few days ago on a voyage to Liverpool, in consequence of a leak. Her passengers and crew were rescued.

The loss of the *Arctic* produced a general feeling of gloom in the city. Many of her passengers passed the last season in Italy, and made numerous friends here. Some of them purchased rich articles of bijouterie, vertu, &c., in this city, for their private cabinets, and as presents for their friends, and ordered others to be shipped for them to New-York. Lever, the Irish novelist, who resides with his family at Florence, went to England to take passage by her, but on reaching Liverpool he found so pressing a letter from Mrs. L. strongly urging him to defer his visit to the United States on account of a remarkable presentiment that she had, that he was constrained to do so.

The season is charming. Yours, &c.

John M. Clayton and Office-Seekers.

A gentleman applied to Mr. Clayton to recommend him to Gov. Causey for an office, and the following was sent in reply:

Buena Vista, Saturday, Nov. 18, 1854.

Dear Sir:—In reply to yours, asking me to recommend you to the Governor elect for the office of ———, I beg leave to say, that I have resolved to recommend no man for the office. The responsibility of Executive appointments properly rests with the Governor alone. For many years disappointed seekers of office have been taught to ascribe their failure to me. I shall protect myself in future, by refusing in every case, without exception, to recommend any one who solicits me. No answer will in future be given by me to any letter which asks me to interfere in any Executive appointment. No one has a right to take offence at my refusing to submit to the annoyance of solicitations for offices over which I have no control. We have elected a Governor admirably qualified to perform these duties of his office without my aid. It will be enough for me to attend to my duties in Congress, leaving him to perform his, and take, as he should do, and is willing to do, the responsibility of his own acts. I shall take leave to publish a copy of this, to save me from further solicitations of others. It is the only answer I shall ever make to any similar application.

With the best wishes for your welfare,

I have the honor to be your ob't. servant,

JOHN M. CLAYTON.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 28, 1854.

The Times for the Mails.

The DAILY TIMES, *(Morning and Evening)* is issued every day except Sundays, and sent to subscribers by mail in any part of the country at SIX DOLLARS per annum.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published on Tuesday and Friday of each week, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, and is sent to subscribers at THREE DOLLARS per annum.

The WEEKLY TIMES contains a selection from the reading matter of the Daily, and is sent to mail subscribers at TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies will be sent for FIFTEEN Dollars.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

Legal Inquiry into Disasters.

It is beginning to be clear that neither the General Government nor our local authorities intend to have any investigation into the causes and circumstances of the loss of the *Arctic* and of the *New Era*. So far as any legal action is concerned, neither of these dreadful disasters excites any more attention than the harmless upsetting of an ash-cart in Broadway. If a drunken sailor falls off the dock and is drowned, the law provides an inquest into the causes of his death; and, although little good results from such investigations as they are usually conducted, the law preserves a sort of theoretical regard for human life, and an ostensible desire to throw around it all reasonable security. But a gigantic steamer sinks in mid ocean,—and through incapacity on the part of the commander, the cowardice of the crew, the culpable negligence of the owners, or some other cause which inquiry would determine, two or three hundred of our best known and best loved friends go down to death;—and not a solitary question is ever asked by the law or its ministers, as to the *reason* of this awful catastrophe. A large ship is run ashore at the very entrance of our harbor;—there, within a few hundred yards of the land, with steam-tugs plying about her, two or three hundred human beings, men, women and children, are left helpless upon the wreck by the desertion of the captain and crew,—some are swept off at once by the merciful sea, while others perish from cold and exposure endured through a long and cheerless night;—survivors are in our streets declaring that nothing but the negligence of the captain and mate of this doomed vessel caused her wreck: and yet no man lifts a finger,—no coroner, prosecuting attorney, grand jury or other functionary of the law, stirs a step towards making inquest into this wholesale slaughter! The owners of the ship make public proclamation of the innocence of their hirelings;—the wail of agony goes up from surviving friends;—insurance companies pay their losses;—and the *surface* of public thought is as smooth and unruffled as if nothing had ever troubled its peace.

It is a disgrace to our laws and to our pretended civilization, that this should be so. A race of cannibals could not evince greater indifference to human life than we display. There is not another country in the world, pretending to maintain laws for the public good, that would pass over such events without inquiry. Our provincial neighbors in Canada shame our callous barbarism by their vigilant fidelity to public trusts.

It is idle to plead that nobody has any authority to institute such investigations. If the plea were true it would be doubly disgraceful. But it is not. The Federal Government has a perfect right to order an inquiry into the causes of the wreck of one of its ocean mail steamers, placed under its supervision by the law, and subject in all respects to its control. Such an inquiry ought instantly to be ordered. The credit of the country, the honor of the Collins line, the agony of a bereaved community and the public sentiment of the whole country demand that we should know something more than the volunteer vigilance of the Press, unsupported by law and uncertain of truth, has brought to light of this sad affair. And in the case of the *New Era* there is still less ground for such a plea. We have laws requiring seamanship and good conduct on the part of our commanders. On the face of the matter the loss of the *New Era* under the circumstances raises a presumption that these qualities were lacking. And besides this, living witnesses have made public statements that both captain and mate were regardless of their duty; that their own misconduct caused the wreck and the dreadful loss of life by which it was attended. These witnesses are still among us, and yet our District Attorney, whose special business it is to prosecute such cases, has not yet moved a single step towards procuring their testimony or holding these officers to their responsibility.

We trust the Legislature of this State will take this matter in hand, at its coming Session, and provide such a remedy as the emergency of the case requires. We have a good precedent in our City regulation concerning *fires*. It is now made the duty of a special officer,—the Fire Marshal—to investigate the origin of every fire that may occur, whether attended by a loss of life or not. *Let the same principle be applied to all disasters.* Let it be made the duty of some tribunal, either now existing, or to be created for the purpose, to order an immediate inquiry into every casualty upon railroads, steamboats or ships bound for or owned in this port, by which any personal injury shall be sustained. At present there is no provision for any such investigation, except by Coroner's inquest upon dead bodies. But it ought to be extended to every instance in which any injury is sustained. If such a tribunal had been directed to order such an inquiry in case of the *Arctic*, we should have known long ere this, from legal and authentic evidence, just where the blame rests for that disaster. Those who are justly responsible for it would have been held to their responsibility,—and the innocent would no longer rest under an unjust and crushing suspicion. Railroad accidents are of almost daily occurrence, serious in their injuries to person and property, into which no inquiry is ever made, and concerning which nothing is ever known beyond the voluntary revelations of those *implicated* or the *random investigations of newspaper reporters*.

The Legislature of this State can do something towards introducing a better state of things, by such legislation as that suggested. We hope the matter will receive the early attention of that body at its approaching Session.

Russia in Alliance with the European Revolution.

Some time since the European journals circulated the report that the Emperor of Russia intended restoring Poland to the condition of an independent sovereignty, under the sceptre of one of his sons. KOSSUTH also in his speech at Sheffield threatened the Hapsburg dynasty with a coalition between Russia and the Revolution. And now we have information through private sources, that a number of arrests have been made in Pesth in consequence of alleged complicity of the arrested with the Russian Government. The Czar himself has taken up his residence at Warsaw, the Capital of the ancient Kingdom of Poland, and has given orders to surround the Gallician frontier of Austria by a large body of troops. We have reason to believe that these important statements are not without foundation. A coalition with the Revolution is certainly not at all out of the line of Russia's traditional policy. We will therefore impartially examine what chance of success these attempts can have, and what should be the position to be taken in such an event by a sound view of Revolutionary politics.

The assertion that Russia is the first and most powerful enemy and opposer of Revolution, has become in the opinion of the press and the public, within the last few years, an axiom which is held to be irrefragable; but it admits of a considerable limitation when examined by the light of facts. Russia is far from being the opponent upon principle of the Revolution, which she constantly represents herself to be. She favors the Revolutionary party whenever she hopes to gain her object more completely than she can by supporting the powers that be. Her endeavor has accordingly been to secure influence in all neighboring States;—if possible a stipulated, lawful influence, in order first to play the part of umpire, and afterwards, under this pretence, to gain the whole power into her own hands. If the government of the State in question be not disposed to extend the hand to her, then Russia attaches herself to the opposition, taking sides even with the rebel party, and giving the Revolutionary side the stamp of legality. This policy Russia has successfully used in regard to Poland and Greece, as well as Servia, Moldavia and Wallachia.

In Poland, between the years '60 and '70 of the last century, Russia supported the Dissenters from the Roman Catholic religion,—who, according to the laws of the latter, were excluded from many political rights,—against the majority of the nation, and against the Government—summoning them to form confederations, and to make an armed resistance, finally joining its forces with those of the Revolutionary party in order to carry their demands. Whatever may be thought of the right or wrong which the Polish Government and States general exercised towards the dissenters; this much is certain, that Russia in this case supported rebellion,—insurrection against the existing power. Nearly twenty years later, when the Polish nation shortly before its fall once more gathered together all its strength in order to construct itself anew upon a basis more in conformity with the spirit of the age, it was again Russia who took the part of the minority against the majority. This time, it is true, she made her appearance as the defender of the old system, just as before she had defended the new,—she demanded the maintenance of the old Constitution, but again she supported that party which opposed itself to the majority of the nation. Moreover, at that time she announced loudly that it was for Polish *freedom* that she sought.

As in Poland so also in Turkey, has Russia always supported all revolts against the Sultan, sometimes, indeed, having excited or called them forth herself. So it was lately in Epirus. Here the Russians found it much to their advantage that the population of these provinces belonged to the Greek Church, and that they, accordingly, under the mask of protectors of the Greek faith, could step into the field against its pretended oppressors among the Mahomedans. Even had the Greek Christians been obliged to suffer much from the Turks, this is far from being sufficient reason for a power which announces itself to be the centre of conservatism, to justify, strengthen and take under its protection rebellions against the ruling Government.

In Greece, too, it was Russia who instigated the Revolution of September, 1853, in the hope thereby to secure to herself an exclusive influence upon the Greek Government. It was by no means part of her plan that the consequence of this revolution was an independent constitution.

In Germany, at the time of the wars for independence, she openly advocated the insurrection of the people against the Princes of the Rhenish Confederation, in case the latter would not join themselves to Russia or Prussia. These Princes, she said in the proclamation of Kalisch, must deservedly be annihilated by the power of public opinion and the justifiable strength of arms. We have in a former article described at length how, in the period between 1830–40, Russia, at the same moment when she appeared as the ally of Austria and Prussia, coquetted with the smaller German States in regard to liberalism, rendered the stability system of Austria ridiculous, and warned all against the Prussian Zollverein.

In France Russia was for that period of time a decided friend of the liberal party, and in a certain sense she may be regarded as the ally of the Revolution of July—or at least of certain parties which directly and indirectly brought it on. The Ministry of MARTIGNAC, which replaced that of VILLELE and preceded that of POLIGNAC, was liberal, although in regard to its foreign policy not free from desire of conquest, and by no means inaccessible to adventurous plans for the extension of the Kingdom. At the time when the Russo-Turkish war broke out, this Ministry guided the helm of Government. Russia held it to be very important that France should be thrown over to her side, and accordingly flattered the Ministry in every possible way, expressing herself in the most favorable manner in regard to the liberal tendencies, and appearing to be the most decided opponent of POLIGNAC, who represented the purest conservatism, endeavoring also to oppose his entrance into power, in which she at first succeeded. And when in August, 1829, he became President of the Ministry, Russia was still decidedly unfriendly to his Government, for this reason only, that POLIGNAC was a good friend of WELLINGTON, and as a general thing, in foreign affairs followed rather the English policy, while MARTIGNAC adopted neither English nor Austrian, but Russian views. It however cost Russia no struggle to side with and support the liberal Ministry, while it opposed POLIGNAC, the high conservative opponent of the Revolution. Indeed, when the Revolution of July took place, the Russian Ambassador, POZZO DI BORGO, played no unimportant part in the abdication of CHARLES X and the elevation of LOUIS PHILLIPPE. It is true that the Emperor NICHOLAS at a later period assumed quite another position towards the Revolution of July and the ORLEANS dynasty. But by that time the latter had developed their European character, and threatened to become dangerous to him in his own empire and in Poland.

These examples might be followed by many more, especially if we should consider the policy of Russia towards other countries beside those of Europe. But they are sufficient to establish the fact that Russia is not an opponent of Revolution at *all risks*. She has only *designs*, but no *principles*. To-day she comes forth as the opponent of the Revolution, to-morrow as its ally. She seizes upon all that can serve her purposes, and turns it to her own advantage. To-day she allures the Governments by representing to them that their only salvation from anarchy is in Russia; to-morrow she endeavors to persuade the people, through her agents, that they can alone through the aid of Russia reach happiness, prosperity, and freedom from their hated yoke. But never yet has her pretended support been carried out in reality, and never yet has any people or party been led by it to one victory. On the contrary, as soon as the liberal parties obtained the superiority, and prepared to consolidate the position gained by it, Russia acted treacherously against them, and sided again with their oppressors and enemies. To enter into relations with such a power, can therefore neither be advantageous nor honorable. The leaders of the liberal parties in London will do well to be on their guard. If Revolution does not in itself find strength to attain its aims, an alliance with Russia will surely not be the way to enable it to accomplish them.

In Hard Times Keep Out of Debt.

Keep out of debt and you are rich; not rich in all senses, but, in most, richer than many who have the reputation. Mr. A., who drove past a moment ago, is taxed as if he were worth a hundred thousand, but his liabilities are a hundred and fifty thousand. He will fail in less than a month and retire upon the profits of the failure, and be hereafter a broken merchant with money enough, and a shabby reputation. You owe no cent and have hardly a cent to show after buying your next dinner; but nobody looks on you as the cause of his ruin, nobody fails because of your failure to meet your engagements; no widows turn their rebuking eyes on you; no orphans charge you with the authorship of their want. With your empty pocket you are richer than he in his (un-)comfortable retirement with money enough (that does not belong to him.)

Out of debt, every sixpence you get ahead is your own; you may look on it with an unalloyed sensation of right to save or to spend it, to turn it into any fashion of pleasure or enjoyment that it is equal to. But in debt, your money is not your own. It belongs to your baker, butcher, grocer, tailor,—or the old uncle who was silly enough to lend to you.

It is not hard for a man who is making a living—who gets decent wages—to keep out of debt, and generally he ought to do it. If he does not make living wages, it is a different thing. For borrowing is better than starving, and a debt is less to be dreaded than no bread. And again, when one has, as capital, a good trade or profitable profession, or a stock on hand that is not immediately convertible into cash, he is foolish not to take a hundred dollars if he can have use of it for six dollars a year, and yet be sure of the principal to repay when it is demanded. But to go in debt for a luxury, or a mere convenience, or for any other than an absolute necessity, is always a matter of doubtful propriety. Some borrow and make fortunes on their borrowed capital before pay day comes. But for such operations, great brains or an easy conscience are required, and where one succeeds, ten fail. In these tight times, when Wall-street is like one's mouth after eating persimmons, when rents fall fifty per cent. and the "safest" men are shaking, it behooves all small dealers to look sharp to their accounts. Let them owe no man, if they are so fortunate as to be thus far out of debt, and be quite sure, too, that no man owes them, except his debt be secured by the most undoubted security. For in these times whoever has lent is around looking up the borrower with the most assiduous perseverance, and it is distressing to note how many borrowers are not at home when such call. *Let the ornaments go unbought* this season. Let the amusements be forsworn. Let the coat—we talk to unpretending people—be coarser than last year; and, ladies, let the bonnet be a dollar or two plainer. Put what you meant to spend for a wreath into the coal bin, and what you designed for a velvet that should surpass Mrs. Smith's, into the flour barrel. Be hard up for weeks together; wear a patch on your garment; wear a napless hat; eat cheap joints instead of "fine" ones; get sirloin instead of porter-house steaks; rent a second floor instead of a whole house; live comfortably instead of keeping up appearances; do anything that is honest—never mind whether it is "respectable"—rather than in such times as these to run in debt.

Investigation of the Origin of Fires.

Nature allows us to take it for granted that men shall die in their beds, as a general rule; and that houses built with common care shall stand long enough to repay amply the money expended in their construction. So, when a man falls dead in the street, a Coroner holds an inquest on his fallen body. But in case of a fire that consumes the building, the law makes small provision or none at all for investigating its origin or for discovering whether or not it was the work of mischievous or malicious persons. And the results are notable. When bad men think of knocking others down in the street, visions of gibbets and solitary cells flash up before them. But incendiaries must enjoy, while plotting their crimes, a remarkable immunity from all such nervousness. They set fire to stores, and for anything that we can tell, go to dine with reputable men. They do their deeds and no questions are asked. The sufferer complains, but his complaint is held to be only an unmanly exhibition of his lack of acquiescence in the will of Providence; or if he happened to be well insured, is possibly construed into a desire to kick up a dust that some criminal negligence of his own may be overlooked.

This certainly is not quite as it should be. There must be a reason for every destructive conflagration as surely as for every sudden death, and it is not to our credit to pronounce the one any more than the other "unaccountable," until competent persons have examined the evidence and are satisfied. Either we have a nest of house-burners still prowling about the City, whose occupation will never be gone until they are more carefully watched, or there may be some counterpart of the "Vitriol-man," going about monomaniacally setting fire to the houses of the people for a sore conscience's sake. In either case, an inquest competently authorized would be likely, at an early day, to ferret out the cause of our great loss by fire. The success of the movement on the part of the Insurance Companies toward establishing such an office in this City, shows what might be done under a more thorough system. We see by the Montreal *Herald*, that a petition is to be presented to the Provincial Parliament, asking the adoption of measures of security. We quote a part of the petition. A State law for New-York, of the sort for which they ask, might save very much property. They say:

That nothing, in the opinion of your petitioners, would tend more to the repression of fires, than the establishment of a tribunal, or the appointment of an officer, vested with full powers to investigate the origin and circumstances of every fire, and whose duty it shall be promptly to report to the Government and all parties interested the result of each investigation.

That with this view the necessary powers may be vested in the Coroner or other officer, to be appointed for each city town and district.

Your petitioners further represent, that as it sometimes happens that it may become necessary for the public good, and in order to arrest the spread of a conflagration, for the authorities to blow up, or otherwise destroy the property of individuals, it is most desirable that the law in such cases should be clearly defined, so that no doubts may exist as to the liability of the hundred, municipality or district, to be assessed for damage so caused and sustained.

Camphene and Burning Fluid.

Undoubtedly the time will come when people will stuff their mattresses with gunpowder and keep live rattlesnakes in wicker-baskets, for their children to play with. It will be dangerous, of course, but, then, how exciting!—how like reading a novel that is all "catastrophe," living will be!

Our people enjoy their "narrow escapes" very much. None under the sun are so fond of them. We do not mean that they like to be blown up and killed, but simply that to feel they are on the verge of an explosion every minute, and every hour that they have just been on the edge of a terrific accident, gives them a zest for their newspaper, and makes their morning call a "love of a little visit."

We might refer to our railroad rushings out of time and into each other's cars—to our collisions at sea, all because fog-whistles would make lady passengers nervous—to our cob-house pilings up of brick and stone, to let for thirty per cent. on the cost of building, or to sundry other notable tokens of our considerable recklessness of life, and of our feeling of preparation—charitably we construe it—to depart this slow life. But we stop only to point once more to the camphene nuisance.

If you ask your camphene man about the danger of using the article he vends, he will tell you that camphene is indeed explosive, but that *burning fluid* is perfectly harmless. He tells you stuff. The two articles are essentially the same. Camphene proper is the *rectified turpentine*, and *burning fluid* is a mixture of alcohol and turpentine; both are explosive, and as only the latter is used for lighting dwelling-houses where cleanliness is any object, the distinction made is substantially nonsense. The *burning fluid* that you use, reader, in the hands of a safe person, with a perfectly tight lamp, is harmless. But few persons are *safe* ones to manage burning fluid. Note how many of the accidents that happen are caused from filling lamps while the wick is burning! The person that does it scarcely deserves to escape a burning, yet thousands do it, and the *safe* ones we do not meet daily.

Even with *safe* persons, much care must *be taken that the lamps are tight. If* on going about the room, the fluid spills over the side of the lamp, the least flaring of the light is liable to involve the whole in flame. Either, in such emergency, the holder must heroically hold on till the whole is burned off, not always omitting to singe his own hand, or he may dash it down, scatter the fluid and the flame together, and with earnest expedition give the alarm of fire,—since in all human probability it will need the firemen to save his dwelling from ashes. It is hard in these hard times to throw away property, but if you have any such leaky lamps in your house, the cheapest way to treat them is to throw them into the street.

Children and servants—unless such as you would trust your jewelry with and leave alone to cook a turkey for next Thursday's dinner—ought never to be allowed to handle "fluid" lamps, especially glass ones. That fine girl of yours, as she trips down stairs with one in her hand, should she by accident stumble, would bring a world of wo into your household. Shattering the glass in fragments, the fluid is spread over the floor and on her dress; the flame leaping from the wick with the inflammable material, is almost sure to burn her horribly, and add another to the list of "Destructive Fires." And as to the servants, the depth of their probable ignorance is only equaled by the height of your folly to trust them. For any common use about the house, it must be confessed after many years of costly experience, that "burning fluid" is not safe.

Nobody will stop using it on this account, however. The fact that it is very dear—retailing at 25 cents the quart—will affect some, possibly. Better, if you are coming to your senses, reader, take your lamps at once to the lamp-store and have them all refitted for oil, or something else than "camphene" in any of its forms. If not, be consistent, and stuff your pin-cushions and mattresses with gun-powder, and buy a rattlesnake as a pet for your growing boy to play with.

☞ The "War correspondent" of the London *Times* sends regularly to that journal the most graphic and picturesque descriptions of the military operations in the Crimea. In literary merit his correspondence is very remarkable. We can recall nothing in military history more vivid or more thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the scene, than the detailed account of the cavalry movement in front of Balaklava, which was published at length in the DAILY TIMES of yesterday morning. Every step taken is noted with the utmost precision—the time of each movement is given to the minute—and the reader has the most life-like picture of the passing events which words can give.

The *Times* correspondent in the Crimea is understood to be a Mr. RUSSELL, who has been engaged upon that paper in various capacities for some time past. He wrote the description of the opening of the Irish Crystal Palace, and has generally been detailed for description of striking incidents. He receives £1,500 a year for his present services,—a handsome compensation, certainly, but not more than they are worth. He is an Irishman and has been connected with the English Navy.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Although in many respects the strongest programme of the season was offered last night, the attendance was by no means crowded. The house was sufficiently full to look cheerful, and the audience properly enthusiastic.

The first and second acts of "Puritani," and the *finale* to "Lucia di Lammermoor" were in the programme. Of the former, we have little to add beyond what we have already said. Signors SUSINI and BERNARDI, (BADIALI being sick,) thought fit to vulgarize the liberty duet by introducing two perfectly inappropriate flags. The management is to blame for putting temptation (in the shape of bunting) in the way of artists who have a proclivity towards error, and who seem to be perfectly indifferent to public opinion on this subject.

Madame GRISI was in superb voice; in the second act her magnificent acting, added to the charms of her perfect vocalization, elicited repeated bursts of applause.

To many the feature of the evening was the finale to "Lucia." This exquisitely pathetic piece of writing has always been interpreted in its greatest dramatic purity by Signor MARIO. The sentiment and passion of the composer find a natural response in the delicate and vigorous contrast of this artist's wonderful voice. Beyond saying that Signor MARIO did justice to himself and his great reputation, we have no words to express the satisfaction experienced by the audience.

Signor ALLEGRI, the scenic artist of the establishment, seems determined to overshadow all the other artists of the City. Unconventionality and a vigorous tone of coloring are his strong points, to which we may of course add correctness of perspective and the usual requisites of an artist. The moonlight scene of the country at Ravenswood is in every respect the best effort of his genius, and received a tremendous round of applause. Nothing finer has been seen in New-York.

The programme will be repeated on Wednesday evening.

We have received the following communication regarding the morning performances. We agree with our correspondent that they are a boon to a large class of musical folk.

Many persons hailed with delight the announcement to have a morning opera, whereby those from a distance, invalids and young folks, who could not attend of an evening, would have an opportunity through such kind consideration for them, to listen to the charming music of GRISI and MARIO, and they deeply regret the day selected proved so unpropitious as to keep them away, though they trust it will not prevent another attempt. This class of hearers would feel under still greater obligation if they could be indulged by the performance of the favorite "Norma," which, though listened to so often by an evening audience, *they* have not yet heard. It would oblige MANY BROOKLYNITES.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 27, 1854.

Drama.

Miss AGNES ROBERTSON is playing at the Walnut-street Theatre, Philadelphia, and appears to be highly successful. Mr. BOURCICAULT's local review, called "Apollo in America," was produced there last night. It is underlined at Mr. BURTON's.

The Buffalo papers are filled with eulogiums upon Miss MAKEAH, who seems to have made a sensation. The *Daily Republic* considers this lady one of the most promising candidates for public favor on the stage, and speaks of her acting in terms of unqualified praise. The *Express* says that "she cannot fail to become one of the most lustrous jewels in the dramatic casket." The *Commercial Advertiser* gives her credit for the possession of decided originality, and adds that "she cannot fail to attain an enviable position, and make her mark in the theatrical world." The *Courier* and *Evening Post* are equally eulogistic of Miss MAKEAH, who has, no doubt, much improved by the experience she has gained since her début in this City. We hope when she next appears in New-York, she will be ably supported. The Broadway Theatre is the proper place for her.

Miss THERESA ESMONDE will repeat her readings from the Irish Poets this evening, at Hope Chapel.

The PYNE & HARRISON Opera Company commenced their Boston engagement last night at the New House. The "Crown Diamonds" was the opening opera.

Another Bank Defalcation.

Another Bank trouble came to light yesterday at the National Bank. The Paying Teller, Mr. HOWLAND, who has been connected with the Bank since 1833, has been detected in an attempt to embezzle $60,000. At the meeting of the Directors on Friday, a considerable reduction was discovered in the item of the outstanding circulation of the Bank. It appeared on examination that the Teller had withdrawn from his cash $60,000, or $80,000 in circulating notes, and nearly all the amount was found upon his person. The Bank sustains no loss, in consequence of the prompt measures taken by the President of the Bank, Mr. JAMES GALLATIN, at the moment the fraud was discovered. It seems that the Teller had kept his account right until Friday, when his robbery reached the climax and he was discovered. On the preceding Tuesday the report to the Board was found to be accurate in every particular.

The "Vitriol Man."—Additional Complaints.

The "Vitriol Man" yet remains in close custody. Yesterday an additional complaint was made against GRAY by WM. J. SEELY, of Jersey City, who, with a young lady acquaintance, was walking down Broadway a few evenings ago, when the vitriol machine was brought into requisition, and their clothing was damaged to the amount of $100. To these facts the complainant made an affidavit. Mrs. GEORGE H. PENNIMAN, residing at No. 42 East Fourteenth-street, had an elegant opera cloak and silk dress entirely destroyed by this operation. The loss is about $90. Mrs. P. was accompanied at the time by her husband, and they were leaving the Opera House on the evening of the 17th inst., when the malicious act was perpetrated.

The Jersey City Liquor Trials.

The trials of those complained of for selling liquor illegally yet continue before Recorder CUTTER. Yesterday HIRAM RATHBONE, of the Darcy House, was fined $120 and costs on six complaints. He will appeal to the Supreme Court. JOHN ARBUCKLE, who keeps at the corner of Montgomery and Greene-streets, has been fined $90 and costs; OWEN McCUE, $30 and costs. Dr. GARDNER, who keeps a drug store, was fined $10 and costs on one charge, and it is stated that this was procured on a pretence of medicinal use, and drunk in his store, he being at the time absent.

APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR.—Col. F. L. HAGADORN, of Staten Island, to be Engineer-in-Chief, with rank as Brigadier General from the 24th November, inst.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT FOR THE SALE of DESHLER'S CELEBRATED TASTELESS PILLS FOR FEVER AND AGUE.—Owing to the unexampled demand for this new specific for fever and ague, a wholesale and retail dépôt has been opened at No. 341 Broadway, nearly opposite the Tabernacle. The inventor of the remedy, Mr. DESHLER, will be in constant attendance, and advice to meet the particular cases of fever and ague patients will be given gratuitously by him.

These pills are warranted to cure the worst cases.

Orders from the City trade, and from dealers generally, are respectfully solicited.

C. D. DESHLER, Agent, No. 341 Broadway.

FURS! FURS!—LADIES' FURS OF EXTRA QUALities, and of our manufacture only, consisting of Capes, Victorines, Cuffs and Collars, in all the known varieties and fashions of the same. LEARY & CO., Hatters, Astor House, Broadway.

R. R. R.—NO. 5.
RADWAY'S REGULATORS.

A new triumph in Medical Science. The best medicine in the form of pills in use—Radway's Regulators are prepared on the R. R. R. theory, which is entirely different to all other modes of treatment for the relief of pain and cure of disease. In six hours after a dose of Regulators are taken, a great change for the better will take place; the drooping spirits will revive, and the mind become awakened with pleasant sensations of returning health. One dose of Radway's Regulators will do much good. In the short space of six hours they will change for the better the whole condition of the system, and restore a healthy regularity of action to every nerve and tissue of the body. They differ from all other pills or purgative medicines; they do not prostrate the system with violent drastic purgings; they do not leave the bowels costive after an operation, as most of the common pills of the day invariably do. One of Radway's Regulators taken on going to bed at night will insure a pleasant discharge from the bowels in the morning. They correct all irregularities, both in the male and female organs, and will cure the most obstinate cases of Liver Complaints, Kidney Difficulties, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Headache, Biliousness, &c. They are pleasant to take, being elegantly coated with gum. Dose—one to three regulate, four to six purge. RADWAY & Co., Proprietors of Radway's Ready Relief and Renovating Resolvent. Office No. 162 Fulton-st., up stairs, New-York.

INNOCENT BUT POTENT—BRANDRETH'S PILLS—The never failing remedy, whose fame for purifying the blood, is now extended to every part of the civilized world, and should be in the possession of every one who values health. One or two doses in the commencement, how many days or weeks of sickness may they not prevent! Four pills in the beginning, is more efficacious than forty doses when the disease is established.

Man will be born to days of bliss, compared to what has hitherto been his lot, weighed down as he has been by disease, infirmities and sufferings, which no earthly power knew how to alleviate, until BRANDRETH'S PILLS were presented to the world. The weak, the feeble, the infirm, the nervous, the delicate, are in a few days strengthened by their operation, and the worst complaints are removed by perseverance, without the expense of a physician. Adapted to all circumstances and situations, they are the best medicine ever intended for families, or to take to sea, preventing scurvy and costiveness, requiring no change of diet, particular regimen, or care against taking cold.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS are sold at 25 cents per box, with full directions, at the Principal Office, Brandreth Building. Entrance No. 43 Canal-st.

PIANOS AND MELODIONS.—T. GILBERT & CO.'S Premium Pianos, with or without the Æolian, with iron frames (adapting them to any climate,) and circular scales; Horace Waters' Improved Pianos—having greater power, brilliancy, and richness of tone, elasticity of touch, elegance and durability of make, than any other piano in the United States. Ballett & Cumston's Piano (of the old firm of Hallett & Co.;) S. D. & H. W. Smith's celebrated Melodions. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains. Prices—$30, $35, $30, $50, $75, $100, $125, &c., to $175. Beautiful Pianos, which have been rented but for a short time, will be sold very low. Each instrument guaranteed. A large discount made for cash. To suit some purchasers, monthly payments will be taken. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos. Pianos to rent. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

A SECRET MANY DO NOT KNOW.—THE FACT is decided, that many of those incipient headaches, for which no other reason can be assigned, arise from defects of the capillary action, proceeding from an accession of dandruff or other collection of filthy matter among the hair. The best remover of those unclean influences, and restorer of healthy action of the pores, as well as preservative for the hair, is the Hyperion Fluid. Sold by the inventor, WILLIAM BOGLE, No. 277 Washington-st., Boston; in New-York by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., CHAS. RING & CO., RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., Broadway; CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; and chemists and perfumers throughout the world.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, &c.—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is the most certain remedy for those terrible diseases. You who are suffering the most torturing pains, remember that a few doses of this most powerful yet pleasant compound will afford certain relief. Thousands of cases have been cured and published in the *Sun*, *Herald*, and other papers. Circulars containing these certificates can be had at the dépôt, No. 246 Grand-st. Seventy-five cents per bottle.

MELODIONS—WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT.—The power, brilliancy and richness of tone and elasticity of touch of S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S celebrated Melodions, place them far in advance of any other make of this class of instruments. They are tuned in the equal temperament, and are admirably adapted to the use of lecture, club or lodge rooms.

Sold, wholesale and retail, at prices which defy competition. HORACE WATERS, Sole Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., have on hand 20,000 Lace and Muslin Curtains, bought at auction, at a great sacrifice, and will sell the same for a few days at great bargains, full 30 per cent. less than the original cost of importation. Go early, for this is a rare opportunity. Also, the largest stock of Window Shades and Gilt Cornices in the city, all of which must be sold cheap.

PERHAM'S OPERA-HOUSE WAS CROWDED LAST evening to witness the first representation of the new pantomime CHIMPANZEE, by the wonderful Rabbie family. Perham's troupe is decidedly the best in New-York. The programmes are more lengthy and amusing, introduce a greater variety of novelties, and the performances are unexceptionable and unapproachable.

MEALIO HAS JUST ISSUED A NEW STYLE OF holiday and Winter Hats, which for surpasses anything that has been issued this Fall. His finish cannot be equaled, and his plushes are superior. Corner of Broadway and Canal-st.

GOVERNMENT STOCK BANK, Michigan, taken at 90 cts.; Washtenaw, 20; Lewis County, 40; Indiana Banks, 90; Milford, 15; Memphis, 20; 8th-av., par, at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants—including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York, and WM. B. ZIEBER, Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ Health, Life and Vigor Secured.—Dr. MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL will relieve with wonderful rapidity, every disorder incident to the digestive apparatus; restores the appetite, renews the strength, hardens the muscles, braces the nerves, gives elasticity to the spirits, recruits the mental energies, banishes despondency, imparts to the attenuated frame a more robust appearance, allays irritation, calms the disturbed imagination, builds up the shattered constitution, and may be taken without fear by the feeblest maiden, wife or mother, as it is composed solely of the juices of rare Oriental herbs, potent only to invigorate, exhilarate and restore.

If the system has become relaxed by improper indulgences, the Cordial will infuse a more vigorous vitality into every organ. The loss tude resulting from late hours, or too close application to labor of any kind, is quickly removed by its action, and ladies engaged in sedentary occupations, and subjected to inconveniences therefrom, will find it a safe and healthy stimulant. Where the circulation of the blood is sluggish, or any of the functions of the body are suspended or imperfectly performed, it will restore the natural action and communicate permanent energy to the secretive and distributive organs.

CAUTION.

DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL has been counterfeited by some unprincipled persons.

In future all the genuine Cordial will have the proprietor's facsimile pasted over the cork of each bottle, and the following words blown in the glass:

"DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL, C. H. RING, PROPRIETOR, N. Y."

The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles.

Price $3 per bottle, two for $5, six for $12.

C. H. RING, Proprietor, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Anti-Slavery Lectures.—THE NEW-YORK ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY hereby announces that its Second Annual Course of Lectures on American Slavery will be delivered in the Broadway Tabernacle, commencing on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 28, at 7½ o'clock, and continuing on each subsequent Tuesday evening, at the same hour, during the season. To secure a thorough treatment of the subject, in all its various aspects, and in a manner that shall do justice to every phase of earnest opposition to Slavery, the following speakers have been engaged, with the understanding that each one is to be entirely independent of the others, and free to utter his own individual opinions in his own way, amenable only to his own conscience and to God, and without regard to the views of any party or association whatever.

Tuesday, Nov. 28. } Opening Lecture.... Rev. RICH. S. STORRS.	
} Anti-Slavery Poem.. Rev. JNO PIERPONT.	
Dec. 5 J. R. Giddings, (pre-)	Jan 9 Wendell Phillips.
Dec. 12 Rev. Antoinette Brown.	Jan 16 Rev H. W. Beecher.
	Jan 23 Horace Greeley.
	Jan 30 Chas F. Adams.
Dec 19 Wm Wells Brown, (a fugitive Slave.)	Feb 6 R W Emerson.
	Feb 13 Hon. N. P. Banks.
Dec 26 Cassius M. Clay.	Feb 20 Rev. Theo. Parker.
Jan. 2 Rev. H W Bellows	Feb 27 Wm. L. Garrison.

Season Tickets, admitting a lady and gentleman...$3 00
Single Admission............................ 25

Tickets at the Anti-Slavery Office, No. 138 Nassau-st., (over the counting-room of the *Daily Times*,) at Fowlers & Wells', No. 308 Broadway, and at the door on the evenings of the Lectures. Grateful for the patronage extended to our last year's Lectures, we earnestly solicit the active aid of every friend of Freedom in this City, in order that the present course may be even more successful. By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

OLIVER JOHNSON, Chairman.

☞ Mercantile Library Lectures.—A Lecture will be delivered on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, at 8 o'clock, in the lecture room, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, by T. B. THORPE, Esq. of Louisiana. Subject—*Cotton: its history and importance as a staple*. Tickets 50 cents each; Gentleman and Lady, 75 cents; Members' tickets, 25 cents. Stockholders of the Clinton Hall Association are entitled to tickets on equal terms with members.

DOUGLAS LEFFINGWELL,
FRANK W. BALLARD,
JOHN O'BEAR,
Lecture Committee.

☞ A Whisper to the Ladies.
Are your cheeks with pimples marred?
Is your brow with freckles starred?
Are there blotches on your neck?
Or does tan your bosom speck?
Is your skin of saffron tint?
If so, we would gently hint,
Beauty may again be yours;
Use the Balm of Thousand Flowers.

For sale by Fetridge & Co., Boston; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway. Price 50 cents.

☞ Western Farm League.—A meeting of the members of this Organization will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 28 at No. 195 Bowery. Every member is particularly requested to attend, as business of importance will be presented for consideration. Persons wishing to become members of this League will have an opportunity of doing so at this meeting, where every information relating to the enterprise may be obtained, or by application to the Corresponding Secretary, MARK A. WILKES, No. 318 Broadway. THOS. W. FIELD, President.

☞ Ninth Ward Alliance.—A meeting of the friends of a prohibitory liquor law and all others in favor of sustaining the Aldermen and Councilmen in refusing to grant licenses to the porter-houses and groceries in the IXth Ward, will be held at the Bleecker Building, corner of Morton and Bleecker-sts. TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 28, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses may be expected from Hon. E. D. CULVER, Rev J. B. WAKELY, Rev JOHN A. MCKEON, and others.

JEREMIAH TERRELL, President.
DANIEL CARPENTER, Secretary.

☞ Dr. Morse's Compound Syrup of Yellow Dock Root.—Having been thoroughly tested for the last five years, it has now become a general standard family medicine throughout the country, for the complete cure of dyspepsia, costiveness, headache, liver complaint, scrofula, canker, bilious complaints, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. Prepared by Dr. C. MORSE, the inventor, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York, sole general agent. Quart bottles, price $1.

☞ Hermitage Lodge I. O. of O. F.—Members are particularly requested to attend the next regular meeting of Hermitage Lodge No. 165 I. O. of O. F., at their room, on TUESDAY EVENING Nov. 28, at 7½ P. M. The undersigned trust that no brother will be absent, as business in which every member is interested, will be acted upon.

THOMAS FENTON, N. G.
H. F. L. BUNTING, Secretary pro tem.

☞ Lectures before the New-York City Literary Union.—The last Lecture of the Historical Course will be delivered by Rev. JOHN LORD, in the Chapel of the University, on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 28, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*The Developments and Results of the French Revolution.*

DOUGLAS LEFFINGWELL, President.

☞ Schuyler Chapter, No. 30, O. U. A.—All members of this Chapter are requested to be punctual, and fail not to attend the next meeting of the Chapter, at No. 227 Bowery, on TUESDAY EVENING, 28th. Business concerning every member is to come up for action. Come one, come all. D. KNOWER, Sachem.
WM. C. PARKER, C. of C.

☞ Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 30.—A useful supply, 3 bottles Otard's finest Brandy; 3 bottles Ramsey's finest Whisky; 3 bottles Sandeman's finest Port Wine; 3 bottles "Victoria's" finest Sherry, in case complete, for $18. ARTHUR KENDALL, Wine Merchant, No. 7 William-st.

☞ The Art of Prolonging Life.—S. J. SEDGWICK, Principal of the Metropolitan Academy and Gymnasium, Nos. 83 and 85 6th-av., near 8th-st., will give a course of lectures on *The Art of Prolonging Life*, in the lecture room of the Academy. A Lecture each WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

☞ New-York Young Men's Christian Association.—The first of a Course of Ten Lectures before this Association will be delivered by Rev Dr. BETHUNE, in the Broadway Tabernacle, on FRIDAY EVENING next, Dec. 1, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents.
B. LORD, Chairman of Committee.

☞ Irving Literary Union.—The third annual meeting of the Union will be held at Hope Chapel on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 28. Exercises to commence at 7½ o'clock. By order. CHARLES T. RODGERS, Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

☞ New-York Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men.—The twelfth annual meeting of the Society will be held at the Medical College, No. 67 Crosby-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 29, at 4½ o'clock P. M. J. W. G. CLEMENTS, M. D., Secretary.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Having Harpers', Putnam's, Godey's, Graham's, and all other Periodicals, would do well to send them to B. W. & T.'s Book-Bindery, where they will be bound in a neat, substantial manner, and with dispatch.

The country trade solicited. A liberal discount made to Carriers for cash.

Persons sending volumes from the country to bind, must prepay the express charges, and be particular in the directions for binding. BRITT, WEAVER & THORNE, No. 41 Fulton-st., N. Y.

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COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—The public inauguration of Prof. MCCULLOCH, lately appointed to the Chair of Chemistry and Natural and Experimental Philosophy in this College, will take place in the College Chapel, on FRIDAY NEXT, Dec. 1, at 1 o'clock. The Regents of the University, the Alumni of the College and the families of the Students, are especially invited to be present.
CHAS. KING, President Columbia College.

CITIZENS, SENATORS, ALDERMEN AND SOLDIERS.—Hear me if you want Beards or Hair, for my Onguent will force the Beard or Moustache to grow strong and thick in six weeks, and will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle, sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 97 Nassau-st.; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; SPALDING, No. 27 Tremont Row, Boston.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a highly respectable Protestant girl as cook, washer and ironer in a nice family; or would take a place as laundress if required. No objection to the country. Understands milk and butter—is a good baker. Can be well recommended. Apply at No. 173 Bowery, in the bookstore, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid and waiter, or to assist in the washing and ironing, by a young woman with unquestionable City reference as to capability and character, having lived four years in her last situation, to whom she refers. Please inquire at No. 167 22d-st., between 7th and 8th-avs. Room No. 10.

SITUATION WANTED—By an industrious, tidy young woman to do general housework; is a good plain cook, a first-rate washer and ironer, willing and obliging. No objection to go in the country and for moderate wages. Best of reference can be given. Please call at No. 14 Rivington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a highly respectable Protestant woman, as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; makes good bread and pastry; is well recommended. Wages not so much an object as a good steady place. Will endeavor to please. Apply or call at No. 27 Cornelius-st. for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—In the City or country, by two very experienced girls, with good City reference; one as a good cook, and to wash and iron in a private family, the other as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and laundress. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—In City or country, by two very experienced girls, with good City reference, one as cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family; the other as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as seamstress and understands embroidery and the neatest of sewing and has no objection to see to children and make herself generally useful. Can be seen for 4 days at No. 261 7th-st., between avs. B and C., 1st floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—As waiter, by a respectable man with satisfactory reference, (Protestant,) who understands his business thoroughly, the care of furniture, &c., and is very obliging. Address WAITER, Broadway Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—As first-class cook, in a private family, hotel, or boarding-house, by a woman of much experience, who is thoroughly conversant with her business in all its branches, and who comes highly recommended. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, to do the housework of a small family. She is a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer. The best of reference given from her last place. Can be seen at No. 91 Thompson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl as nurse and seamstress; she can take care of an infant from its birth; has lived five years in one situation. Can be seen for two days if not engaged, at No. 179 19th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs. The best City reference given.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a first-class laundress, or as chambermaid and fine laundress, by a very experienced girl; and as a good cook and to wash and iron, by another. Both come well recommended. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant young woman, as cook, who understands her business, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Please call at No. 190 West 28th-st., and 7th-av., one door from the corner, second floor.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young lady, as chambermaid or waiter, or to take care of children. Chamberwork or waiting preferred. Can be seen at No. 374 1st-av. for three days, if not engaged, back room, first floor.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, to do general house work; is a good plain cook, and a good washer and ironer. The best of City reference can be given. Please call at No. 278 East 18th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer, and good baker. Please call at No. 107 East 18th-st., first floor, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—For a respectable young colored girl, to assist in chamberwork and waiting, or in general housework. She has a good recommendation from her last place. Apply at No. 217 7th-av., from 9 to 3 o'clock.

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HOUSE OF REFUGE.—A suitable person is wanted to act as Matron, and take charge of the Female Department of the new House of Refuge on Randall's Island. Applications with references will be received by either of the undersigned, Managers.
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BEDROOM TO LET.—A very superior large front bedroom to let to one or two gentlemen, in Broadway, with gas and fire. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 478 Broadway.

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In which will be found a full assortment of the newest Paris Styles, much below the Broadway prices.
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Double widths, at 2s. 6d., first-rate qualities.
A great variety of
DRESS GOODS, &c., &c.
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(Between Canal and Spring-sts.)
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These goods will be exhibited, as heretofore, in the rear of their cloak room, apart from their regular goods.
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Of the latest Paris style, in Cartons,
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES,
Will be exhibited on Monday, Nov. 27.
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ACADEMY OF MUSIC—14th-st., Union-square.—On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 29, 1854, will be presented for positively the last time, the 1st and 2d acts of Bellini's Grand Opera of
I PURITANI,
with Madame GRISI and Signori MARIO, BADIALI and SUSINI—after which, the finale of Donizetti's Opera of
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
Signor Mario as.......................Edgardo.
Moonlight view of the Cemetery of Ravenswood by Signor Allegri.

Prices of admission—Tickets to Parquette and First Circle of Boxes, $2; Second Circle of Boxes and Amphitheatre, 50 cents. Private and Proscenium Boxes, $6 to $30 each.

Seats may be secured at the Box-Office on 14th-st., daily, from 9 o'clock A. M. till 3 o'clock P. M., and also at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, and at VAN NORDEN & KING'S, No. 45 Wall-st.

Doors open at 6½. Opera to commence at 7½.

CASTLE GARDEN—CIRCUS.
ANOTHER NIGHT FOR THE CLOWN!
FREE BENEFIT TO SAM LATHROP.
THANKSGIVING THURSDAY, NOV. 30.

In consequence of the great storm of Friday evening last, the proprietor of Castle Garden has determined to give SAM. LATHROP, the Clown, another chance for a benefit, and has appropriated Thursday evening, Nov. 30, for that purpose.

The entire proceeds of the night will be given to the beneficiary, without any deduction whatever for expenses, all the members of Messrs. R. Sands & Co's splendid Circus Company having generously volunteered their gratuitous services for that occasion.

JOHN VANDERBILT, Manager.

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No. 663 BROADWAY.
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GIFT TICKETS to be received for the admission of four *persons each.*

MONDAY, and every evening this week, a laughable Ethiopian version of the pantomime of
JOCKO, OR THE BRAZILIAN APE.

They will also repeat, by general request, their inimitable RAILROAD GALLOP AND ACCOMPANIMENTS; Plantation Festival, Hungarian Burlesque, and an Unequaled Programme of Ethiopian Songs, Choruses, Solos, Duets, Jigs, &c., in which
WARDEN, BOYD, LE PETITE CHRISTINE,
and the entire Star Troupe will appear.

Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½ o'clock. Cards of admission, 25 cents.

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Issued for his third enterprise in connection with the Mirror of North and South America, now in Boston, will for the present, by special arrangement, ADMIT FOUR PERSONS EACH to
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NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.—Respectfully announce to the public their
SECOND GRAND CONCERT
this season for THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 30,
THANKSGIVING NIGHT,
at the Church of the Divine Unity, No. 548 Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts., when they will repeat
HAYDN'S CANTATA OF THE SEASONS
for the last time. The Chorus and Orchestra will be large, comprising more than
THREE HUNDRED PERFORMERS.
Solos sustained by the following artists:
Mrs. GEORGIANA R. STUART,
Miss MARIA S. BRAINERD,
Mr. J. A. JOHNSON,
Mr. J. W. ALDEN.
Conductor..................Mr. GEO. F. BRISTOW.

Tickets 50 cents. To be obtained at the Music Stores and at the door on evening of Concert. Doors open at 6½ P. M.; commence at 7½ o'clock.

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NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
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BEAUTY AND THE BEAST.
Written by J. R. PLANCHE.
With entire new Scenery, Dresses, Tricks and Transformations.

Beauty.........	Miss A. Hosmer
Beast, alias Prince Azor........	G. S. Buckley
Sir Aldgate Pump, (father of Beauty,)........	W. Percival
John Quill)........	R. Bishop Buckley
Merryalinda } Sisters to Beauty, {	S. Carroll
Dressalinda }	J. Mullen
Queen of Roses........	T. S. Waddington
Zephyrs, Fairies, &c. &c........	Company

Concert commences at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents.

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H. W. intends simply to hold the mirror up to nature, and give each evening a faithful representation of Negro life, without detracting from their merits or exalting them above their proper sphere in society—thereby giving a very pleasing as well as a most instructive moral.

THIS EVENING an entire change of programme.

Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; commence at 7½ precisely.

On THANKSGIVING DAY, Nov. 30, a Grand Afternoon Concert, commencing at 3 o'clock.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS, No. 444 Broadway, between Howard and Grand-sts.—H. WOOD, Business Manager; GEORGE CHRISTY, Stage Manager. For
THIS EVENING and EVERY NIGHT
during the week,
Negro Minstrelsy, Fancy and Comic Dances, new version of the MUMMY.

Ginger Blue, (with songs,)........	George Christy
Larry O'Brien, (with songs,)........	S. A. Wells

Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½ o'clock.
On THANKSGIVING DAY, Nov. 30, a Grand Afternoon Concert, commencing at 3 o'clock.

ENGLISH OPERA AT NIBLO'S GARDEN.—No increase in prices.—Tickets 50 cents. Orchestra Seats, $1; Private Boxes, $5. Doors open at 6½; performance to commence at 7½. TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 28, 1854.—Last night of
MLLE NAU, as THE SYREN.
MR. ST. ALBYN, as SCOPETTO.
Scipio, MR. HARRISON; Bolbayer, MR. IRVING; The Duke, MR. HORNCASTLE; Mathea, MISS GOURLAY.
A powerful Chorus and efficient Orchestra.
Musical Conductor........Mr. THOS. BAKER.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—At the continued request of the Public Seats may be secured in the Dress Circle only, on and after Nov. 28, 1854, without extra charge.

WEDNESDAY, LUCY OF LAMMERMOOR.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—BROADWAY.—HENRY WILLARD, Lessee.—PRICES OF ADMISSION: Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle and Upper Boxes, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5, for six persons; Balcony Boxes, 75 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1. THIS EVENING, Nov. 28, will be performed the new play entitled
GRISELDA.
Griselda.......Mrs. Parren | Sir Percival.......Mr. E. Eddy
To conclude with the Drama of the
WANDERING BOYS.
Doors open at 6½. Curtain rises at 7 o'clock, precisely.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock, curtain will rise at 7½. Dress Circle and Parquet 50 cents; Second Tier, 25 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1; Private Boxes, $6 and $7. TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 28, will be performed the Comedy of
SONS AND SYSTEMS.
To be followed by a
GRAND CONCERT.
To conclude with, first time, the Farce of
THE NEW FOOTMAN.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock, and the performance commences at 7, precisely. Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle and Upper Tier, 25 cents; Private Boxes $5 and $6. THIS EVENING, Nov. 28, will be performed the new Play of
CAMILLE, OR THE FATE OF A COQUETTE.

Camille Gautier........	Miss Davenport
Armand Duval........	Mr. Conway
St. Privale........	Mr. Davidge

BURTON'S THEATRE—CHAMBERS-STREET.—Dress Circle and Parquet, 50 cents; Family Circle, Second Tier, 25 cents; Orchestra Chairs, $1; Private Boxes, $5 each. Door open at 6½, to commence at 7½. Will be acted THIS EVENING, Nov. 28,
THE UPPER TEN AND THE LOWER TWENTY.
Crockpath...Mr. Burton | Mrs. Crockpath, Miss Raymond
To conclude with the Musical Farce of
THE POOR SOLDIER.
Patrick......Miss Macarthy | Darby..........Mr. Johnston

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—BENEFIT of MR. T. H. HADAWAY THIS EVENING. The WAX STATUARY, the LIVING GIRAFFES, the LIVING BOA CONSTRICTOR, the original HAPPY FAMILY, &c. TUESDAY, Nov. 28, 1854, AFTERNOON at 3, THE ROBBER'S WIFE. After which, AWAY WITH MELANCHOLY. EVENING, at 7½, THE WRECK ASHORE, and THE SMITHS. Admittance to all, 25 cents. Children under 10, 12½ cents.

ELECTRICAL PSYCHOLOGY; OR, SCIENCE OF THE MIND.—DR. H. A. BENTON, will commence a Series of Lectures upon the above subject, and give some very amusing experiments by way of illustration upon those who are desirous and found susceptible in the audience. Dr. B. having never failed to awaken a *great interest* in every place the past 6 years, he hopes to get a hearing at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, 8th-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 28, 1854 also Dec 3 and 5. Considering the times, admittance only one shilling. Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½ precisely.

MISS TERESA ESMONDE.—In compliance with urgent solicitations will repeat her READINGS from THOMAS DAVIS and others of the Irish National Poets, on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 28, at HOPE CHAPEL, No. 718 Broadway. An excellent band will discourse appropriate airs after each of the Poems, which will consist of nearly an entire new selection. The READINGS will commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets for admission, 25 cents, and reserved seats 50 cents. For sale at HALL & SON'S, the *Citizen, Truth Teller* and *Irish American* offices, and at the door.

THE GREAT EGYPTIAN MUSEUM, No. 659 Broadway—the most attractive and instructive Exhibition in the City—contains, in addition to more than One Thousand other objects, THREE MUMMIES of the SACRED BULL (APIS) upwards of Three Thousand years old, the only specimens ever exhibited. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

THE GRAND CONCERT—*Of the Brothers MOLLENHAUER and Madame FRAUIELLIER*, will take place WEDNESDAY, Nov. 29, at Packer Collegiate Institute, Joralemon-st., between Clinton and Court-sts., Brooklyn. Tickets 50 cents. Can be had at the usual places.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Crystal Palace for exhibition purposes is now closed.

During the removal of the goods, and the sales by auction within the Palace, visitors will be admitted at 12½ cents each.

The Paintings and Statuary will not be disturbed for the present. JOHN H. WHITE, President.

CLINTON HALL.—A Course of Three Lectures "On the Character and Policy of the second Cæsar, and their Correlations with the Dynasties of Louis Napoleon," will be delivered by T. PIERS HEALEY, barrister-at-law, of the Temple, London, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on WEDNESDAYS, Nov. 29, Dec 6 and 13, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents. Of members, to the Lectures 50 cents.

Later from Santa Fe—Heavy Snows on the Route.

Special Dispatch to the St. Louis Republican.

INDEPENDENCE, Nov. 24, 1854.

The Santa Fe mail arrived at 3 o'clock this evening. There is no news of interest.

The trip from Santa Fé to Red River was a bad one; the party had to cut through snow-banks averaging from seven to nine feet deep. The principal depth of snow between the above mentioned places was from 2½ to 3 feet. From Red River to this city the roads were tolerably good. The party encountered one snow-storm on the *jornada*. Met no emigrants.

The Osages and Camanches were encamped on the Cimerons. They all seemed peaceable.

Saw any quantity of buffaloes from the crossing of the Big Arkansas to the Little Arkansas.

FALLING IN OF THE FERRY-STREET RAILROAD TUNNEL—SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED.—Quite an excitement was produced throughout the city about 11 o'clock yesterday morning, by the report that the tunnel of the Union Railroad, crossing Ferry-street, had caved in, burying several persons beneath, and killing certainly one or two. Happily the facts proved the first reports to be greatly exaggerated. It seems that for some time past the arch had been supported by props. Some twenty men were engaged yesterday forenoon in repairing the tunnel, making it more secure, and wholly removing a portion of it, for the purpose of rebuilding. While thus at work, the superstructure gave way, precipitating the men to the track below, and burying two or three in the rubbish. The people below discovered the arch giving way, and escaped unharmed. MICHAEL HOGAN, JERRY MURPHY, and PATRICK M'GEAN were the only persons injured. MURPHY was the most seriously injured of the three, and was immediately conveyed to the Hospital. It is feared he cannot recover. He was badly bruised about the head. M'GEAN and HOGAN, though maimed and bruised badly, were able to walk home. The accident prevented the 12 o'clock Hudson River Railroad train reaching the depôt. In the afternoon the rubbish had all been cleared, and the track left open for the trains.—*Troy Whig.*

MRS. BAKER ACQUITTED.—The case of Mrs. MARY C. W. BAKER, for the murder of WM. O. HOFFMAN, in this city, in May last, which has occupied the Court of Common Pleas for about a week past, went to the jury yesterday afternoon, after the close of the argument by Major WRIGHT and Mr. BLENNERHASSETT. Judge TREAT first instructed the jury, in a written address of considerable length, and which we heard spoken of as one of the most powerful and impartial documents of its kind ever rendered in our Courts. They were out near two hours, and returning at 4½ o'clock, announced a verdict of "Not Guilty." A large crowd, present at the time in the court-room, seemed generally to evince their approval of the result. The defendent herself exhibited a good deal of emotion at the reading of the verdict.

[*St. Louis Republican, Nov. 22.*

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.

MONDAY, Nov. 27—6 P. M.

ASHES—The market is brisker, but not higher. The day's sales include small lots of domestic Pearls at $6 43¾; 160 bbls. do. Pots at $6 75@$6 87½; with 50 bbls. Canadian Pearls and 100 bbls. do. Pots on terms not disclosed.

COFFEE—Exhibits no new feature. The day's sales have been confined to 50 bags Maracaibo at 10½c.; and 200 Rio, in lots at 9⅞c.@10¼c. ℔ ℔.

COTTON—The market seems pretty active, but prices are about ⅛c. ℔ ℔. lower. The day's sales reach near 2,000 bales.

FIRE CRACKERS—Some 1,200 boxes Canton were purchased on private terms.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands have continued in good demand, both for home use and shipment, and previous prices have been well supported. The arrivals are larger, but the stock is still a very light one for the season. The day's movements embrace 9,400 bbls. We quote:

Superfine, No. 2	$7 50 @ 8 00
Ordinary State	8 25 @ 8 37½
Straight State	8 37½ @ 8 50
Favorite State	8 50 @ 8 62½
Mixed Western	8 75 @ 8 87½
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 87½ @ 9 12½
Fancy Michigan	9 12½ @ 9 25
Common to good Ohio	8 87½ @ 9 12½
Fancy Ohio	9 12½ @ 9 37½
Extra Ohio	9 50 @ 10 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 50 @ 10 25
Fancy Genesee	9 50 @ 9 75
Extra Genesee	10 50 @ 11 50

Canadian is doing better. 2,000 bbls. Superfine were taken to-day at $8 62½@$8 87½, in bond, and $10 free, ℔ bbl. Southern is more active, and is very firm, the day's sales consisting of 4,200 bbls., at $8 75@$9 25 for mixed to good; $9 25@$9 50 for favorite; $9 62½@$10 for fancy and extra, ℔ bbl. We have heard of no important movement in Rye Flour or Corn Meal.

FRUIT—The operations in Raisins comprise 500 boxes Layer Raisins at $3 15@$3 20; 500 Bunch do. at $2 75; 1,000 half boxes do. do., at $1 45; 2,000 quarter boxes do. do. at 75c. each.

GRAIN—Wheat is more abundant and in better demand at pretty full rates. The day's sales include 3,000 bushels prime Canada White, free, at $2 20; 4,000 do. do., in bond, at $2 07½; 1,200 prime Genesee Red at $2 05; 2,200 very common to good Southern White at $1 85@$2 05; 5,500 inferior to prime do. red at $1 75@$1 95; 3,000 fair Western White at $2 00; and 12,300 Upper Lake at $1 80 ℔ bushel. Rye is brisker and dearer. There have been sold 3,600 bushels Canadian, in bond, at $1 25, and 7,500 bushels domestic at $1 28 ℔ bushel. Barley is quiet and nominal in price. Oats are more in request, and now readily command 53c.@55c. for State, and 54c.@56c. for Western, ℔ bushel. Corn is still actively sought after at buoyant prices. The day's operations reach 102,000 bushels at 93c. for Western mixed, from store; 94c.@95c. for do., delivered; 94c.@97c. for Southern White, and 99c.@$1, for round Yellow ℔ bushel.

HAY—There were 1,000 bales River disposed of to-day at 65c.@70c. for shipment, and 80c.@90c. for local use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Sales of 35 bales new were effected to-day on terms not disclosed.

IRON—We heard of sales of but 100 tons Scotch Pig at $30@$33, usual terms, ℔ ton.

LATHS—Eastern are less inquired for, but remain firm at $2 18¾@$2 25, cash and short credit, ℔ thousand.

LIME—Rockland is without change in demand or value. The supply is quite small.

MOLASSES—About 100 bbls. Texas found buyers on private terms.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is unaltered. Sales transpired of 120 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 51c. cash, in shipping order, ℔ gallon; and 1,000 bbls. Wilmington common Rosin at $2, delivered, ℔ bbl. of 310 lbs. Tar has not varied.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive continue as previously reported. There exists a rather livelier inquiry for Linseed at Saturday's quotations. Lard Oil is retailing at 85c.@87½c. ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is moderately dealt in at higher prices. The day's sales embrace 900 bbls. at $12 81¼@$12 87½ for Mess, and $11 62½ for Prime, ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs and Cut Meats are still without change. Lard is more active and is rather firmer. Sales have been made of 850 bbls. good to prime at 10¼c.@10½c. ℔ ℔. Beef is in pretty active request at steady rates,—the day's sales comprising 600 bbls. at $5 25@$5 75 for Country Prime; $8@$10 25 for Country Mess; $14 87½@$15 for repacked Chicago Mess, and $16 for extra Chicago, ℔ bbl. Included in the sales were 200 bbls. Sour prime at $3 50@$4 ℔ bbl. Beef Hams, Butter and Cheese are without variation.

RICE—Is dull and heavy at $4 50@$5 25, ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Remain extremely quiet and languid, the day's business not exceeding 125 hhds. Cuba and New-Orleans at 5¼c.@6c. ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Only 5,000 lbs. were disposed of to-day at 12½c ℔ ℔.

TOBACCO—Appears inactive, though steady. The day's sales embrace only 10 hhds. Kentucky at 7½c.; and 40 cases Pennsylvania Seed Leaf at 7c. ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—There were 270 bbls. Ohio and Prison sold at from 44c.@45c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were improving. For Liverpool, the shipments comprised 70,000 bushels Corn at 5d.@6d., in bulk and ships' bags,—closing at the highest rate in bulk; 3,000 bales Cotton at ¼d. ℔ ℔.; 5,000 bbls. Flour, part at 1s. 9d.; 6,000 bushels Wheat at 6d., in ships' bags; and some lots of dead weight, &c., at 15s. ℔ ton. For London, the engagements consisted of 150 tcs. Beef at 4s. For Glasgow, there were 150 tcs. Beef taken at 3s. 6d. For Antwerp, there were shipped 2,040 bbls. Rosin at 3s. 6d.@3s.; and 800 boxes Sugar at 22s. 6d. For other ports, we heard of nothing new.

SALES OF STOCKS IN PHILADELPHIA.—*Monday—First Board.*—$4,000 Wilmington Railroad 6s, 85½; [illegible] City 6s, (Sunbury and Erie,) 86; $3,000 Reading [illegible]; $1,000 do. 75½; $2,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 79½; [illegible] Minehill Railroad, 61; 35 do. 60½; 100 Lehigh Zinc, 1½; 50 New Creek Coal, ¾; 1 Camden and Amboy Railroad, 140; 6 Pennsylvania Railroad, 40½; 4 [illegible]; 100 Reading Railroad, 33¾; 50 Girard Bank, 12; 100 do., 12; 20 Long Island Railroad 12; 150 do., 11⅞; [illegible] Morris Canal, 13¼; 250 do., 13¼; 1 Lehigh Navigation, 63; 1 do., 63.

Between Boards—200 Reading Railroad, 33¾.

Second Board.—25 Pennsylvania Railroad, 40½; 10 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 20; $2,000 City Railroad 6s, 84; 44 Mechanics' Bank, 27¾; 1 Union Canal, 8; $5,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 79; $500 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '72, 70; $3,000 City Railroad 6s, 85; 12 Reading Railroad, 33⅝.

After Board—200 Morris Canal, 13¼; 50 Girard Bank, 12⅛; 50 Reading Railroad, 33⅝; 100 do., 33½; $1,000 Reading Railroad 6s, 73.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '67, 116@116½; Pennsylvania 5s, 78¾@79; Reading Railroad stock, 33⅝@33¾; Reading Railroad 6s, '70, [illegible]; Reading Railroad 6s, '44, [illegible]; Pennsylvania Railroad stock, 40½@41; Morris Canal, 13@13¼; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation stock, [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 27½@[illegible]; Long Island Railroad, 12@[illegible]; Girard Bank, 12@12⅛; Lehigh Zinc, 1⅜@1½; Union Canal, 8@8½.

INDIA RUBBER COATS, HORSE COVERS, &c., which are perfectly water-proof, and will not become sticky in any climate. The undersigned have a good stock of these, of their own manufacture, on hand, which, for [illegible] are unequalled. ROGERS & WICKOFF, successors to H. H. Day, 23 Cortlandt-st., N. Y., dealers in every kind of Rubber Goods, wholesale and retail.

INSTRUCTION.

THE WEST POINT SCHOOL.—Offers unusual advantages to pupils desirous of pursuing any of the branches of an English, Classical or Mathematical Education, under the direction of the most distinguished and accomplished Instructors. The Modern Languages, Music, Drawing, Fencing and Military Exercises, are also taught. Particulars and the highest references given, upon application to EDWARD V. WINSLEY, A. M.

THE SCHOOL OF MR. BINGHAM FOR BOYS—Called the CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM, Bible House, Astor-place, entrance on 3d-av., has now several vacancies in each of the two departments, the complement being twenty. The thorough, systematic and elegant training afforded is peculiar, and believed to be unequaled in this country.

OTTIGNON'S GYMNASIUM—Nos. 159 and 161 Crosby-st.—open daily from sunrise until 10 P. M. Evening Class at 8 o'clock. JOHN WOOD, Director. Sparring taught by C. F. OTTIGNON, Proprietor.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 318 4th-st., on Washington-square, (entrance No. 150 Macdougal-st.) CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

PIANO-FORTE.—A young lady would attend a few more pupils on the above, at their residence or her own. Apply at No. 31 Henry-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils, who can commence at any time. Ladies and children on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.; gentlemen on WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and every other FRIDAY, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Practising Assemblies on SATURDAY EVENINGS for ladies and gentlemen. Monthly Soirées as usual. Circulars (containing days, hours and terms of instruction,) can be had at the Academy at any time, or will be sent by post.

GRAND APOLLINEA DANCING ACADEMY—Of Professor SARACCO, at Constitutional Hall, No. 650 Broadway.—Prof. SARACCO has the honor to apprise the respectable public, that he will open a Course of Lessons and one Ball at $10, instead of $15, on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 28, in which all the new and fashionable dances will be taught by himself.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL, is dissolved by the death of Mr. NATHAN BABCOCK, (who was lost with the steamer *Arctic*.) The business of the late firm will be settled by the surviving partners.
GEORGE W. DUBUISSON,
JOHN H. HALL.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1854. No. 115 Fulton-st.

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of JOHN CAMPBELL & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 1st day of November. The business of the late firm will be settled by either of the parties.
JOHN CAMPBELL,
AUGUSTINE SMITH.
Nov. 1, 1854. No. 110 and 112 Nassau-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The surviving partners of the late firm of BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL, have consolidated their interests with those of Messrs. JOHN CAMPBELL & CO., under the name and firm of CAMPBELL, HALL & CO., who will continue the Paper Commission business, in all its branches, at No. 110 and 112 Nassau-st.
JOHN CAMPBELL,
GEORGE W. DUBUISSON,
AUGUSTINE SMITH,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1854. JOHN H. HALL.

DISSOLUTION.—Notice is hereby given that the limited partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of EVANS & DICKERSON, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The subscriber JAMES S. DICKERSON, has the sole power to settle the business of the late firm.
Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1854.
(Signed.) CHARLES T. EVANS,
JAMES S. DICKERSON,
JOSEPH BRITTAN.

NOTICE.—The undersigned will continue to carry on the general Bookselling and Publishing business at the old stand, No. 697 Broadway, and is happy in announcing that he has secured the services of Mr. CHARLES T. EVANS, of the late firm of Evans & Dickerson, in a confidential connection, so far as his enfeebled health will permit. JAMES S. DICKERSON.

DISSOLUTION.—Mr. EDWARD HUGHES has This DAY withdrawn from our firm.
HUGHES, HAMPTON & CO.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.

COAL.

CUMBERLAND COAL.—THE NEW-CREEK COMPANY offers for sale Coal from their mines in Hampshire County, Va., to be shipped from their wharves in Baltimore, or from their depôt in New-York. This Coal has been used in United States steamers, locomotives and iron foundries with entire satisfaction. For steam purposes it has no superior. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 35 Wall-st., New-York.

LIVERPOOL, ORREL AND CANNEL COAL, afloat and discharging, from ships *Isaac Webb* and *Jeremiah Thompson*, of large size, selected expressly for family use, carefully lowered into the bins, and for sale by SAMUEL THOMPSON & NEPHEW, Nos. 43 Gold-st., 275 Pearl-st., corner 21st-st. and 7th-av., and corner Rivington and Norfolk-sts.

RED AND WHITE ASH COAL.—Peach Orchard, Lehigh, White Ash Schuylkill, from the most approved mines, at the lowest market price, delivered direct from the boat or received from yard; also, Cannel, Cumberland, and Liverpool Orrel Coals of the best qualities. HENRY REEVE, corner Canal and Centre, and corner Jane and West-sts.

COAL.—J. L. WORTH, Coal Dealer.—Yard, corner of 14th and Thompson-sts. Down-town office, No. 33 Wall-st., second story, in the rear.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.—Rosewood, mahogany and walnut, newest and most approved patterns. SOLOMON FANNING, No. 39 Catharine-st., would respectfully invite attention to this old manufacturing establishment, where may be found a large assortment of good parlor and bedroom furniture. Will be sold at reduced prices.

IRON FURNITURE.—Of every variety—plain and ornamental bedsteads, from $4 to $50; spring, hair and husk mattresses; spring pallyeases, and bedding of every description. W. H. MENDELL, No. 553 Broadway.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a rich assortment of DIAMONDS and all kinds of fine Gold Jewelry.

GOLD LEPINE, four holes jeweled	$22
GOLD WATCHES, from	$30 to 250
SILVER WATCHES, jeweled	12 to 30
PLATED TEA SETS, double plated	12 to 50
PLATED CAKE BASKETS	5 to 20

All our goods are warranted to be as represented.
SQUIRE, LANDER & CO., No. 97 Fulton-st., N. Y.

FOR THE SOUTH.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ORLEANS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—For New-Orleans, stopping at Havana, carrying the United States Mail. The steamship BLACK WARRIOR, J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, will sail for the above ports on SATURDAY, Dec. 9, at 12 o'clock, from Pier at foot of Beach-st., North River. Freight for the Interior and for Mobile, consigned to our Agents in New-Orleans, James Connolly & Co., will be forwarded free of commissions. Passengers for Havana must procure Passports before leaving port. For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., Agents,
No. 31 Broadway.

N. B.—The CAHAWBA, R. W. SCHUFELDT, Commander, will succeed the BLACK WARRIOR, and sail Tuesday, Dec 26.

Bills of lading must be sent in for signing the evening previous to the ship sailing.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The new and splendid steamship FLORIDA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave New-York for Savannah, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 29, from Pier No. 4, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board. For freight or passage apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

For Florida through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $31; Pilatka, $33.

The steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. THOMAS LYON, will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 2.

LAMPS, CAMPHENE, &c.

CHARLES FULLER, NO. 280 GREENWICH-ST., Manufacturer and Dealer in LAMPS, CAMPHENE, BURNING FLUID, ALCOHOL, PHOSGENE GAS and SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

TO DAGUERREOTYPISTS, ELECTROTYPISTS, DRUGGISTS AND LIQUOR DEALERS.—A large stock of Chemicals just landing, bromine, iodine, hyposulphide soda, chloride gold, salts, gold, cyanide, potassium, nitrate, oxide and cyanide silver, carmine and rouge, plumbago, distilled quicksilver, &c.; oils cascarras, geranium, rosewood and juniper, cloves and caraway, Thorn's extract copaiva, fumigating pastiles, vanilla, sulphate ammonia, oil of cognac, essence rum, cognac, each and cider brandies, platina in wire and plate, bismuth, pickel, cadmium and cobalt, fluoric, glacial, acetic, phosphoric, pyrogallic and gallic acids, colodion, caustic, baryta and potass, oxide manganese, uranium, saffre, powder blue. For sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 141 Maiden-lane.

CHARTER-OAK GRAPES.—These Grapes grow many of them to the size of an inch and a half in diameter. It is also the earliest Grape that grows in the open air. The skins are thin, and the pulp is soft and sweet. They are far superior to any other Grape ever grown. Samples of the Grapes can be seen at the Seed Store, No. 7 John-st., New-York. Also, the Roots and Vines for sale. All orders promptly attended to, by JOHN B. JAMES, No. 7 John-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED—By the XIIIth Ward School Officers until Monday, Dec. 4, 1854, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the flagging of sidewalk and yards of the new School Building No. 37, on 87th-st., near 4th-av. Further information can be obtained at the office of the Board of Education, northwest corner of Grand and Elm-sts.
J. S. BREATH, } Committee.
E. H. BROWN, }

BUSTS.—The finely finished busts in porcelain (China) of WASHINGTON, FRANKLIN, WEBSTER, JENNY LIND, of peculiar beauty and resemblance, just received from Paris, each $1. The catalogue of 100 other busts, each 75 cents, of musicians, poets and heroes in to be had gratis. SCHUBERTH & CO., Music Depôt, No. 539 Broadway, New-York.

VARNISHING AND POLISHING.—NOTICE TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND FURNISHERS.—All kinds of household furniture, mahogany doors, handrails, &c., &c., cleaned and repolished at the shortest notice so as to look as good as new, by E. MARTIN, No. 117 Prince-st., up stairs. Don't forget the number, 117 Prince-st.

TO PRINTERS.—The subscribers are agents for the sale of SUPERIOR PRINTING INKS, manufactured by Parsons, Fletcher & Co., London, and keep on hand the finest qualities of Wood-cut and Colored inks. [illegible] & CO., Nos. 50 and 51 Gold-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS.—For all parts of the world, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for every State in the Union, No. 11 Warren-st., corner Broadway. N. B.—Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT—On Carlton-av., near De Kalb-av., Brooklyn, for sale, for $4,000; $1,000 cash. House new, three-story, basement, sub-cellar, gas fixtures, range, Philadelphia brick front, built and finished in best manner; 21 by 48 on parlor floor; 21 by 28 above; lot for $400, but possession may be had immediately, if taken within ten days. Apply to WEEKS & SMITH, Fulton-st., Brooklyn, next Atlantic Bank; or T. W. FIELD, No. 317 South 6th-st., Williamsburg.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story frame house and lot, No. 10 Bergen-st., Brooklyn. House filled in with brick, 22x40. Lot 22x100 feet. House in perfect order. Title unexceptionable. Terms Cash. Apply to S. M. WHEELER, No. 34 Warren-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the Farm and dwelling-house now occupied by him in the township of Hamptonburg, Orange County, N. Y. Said farm is situated on the Montgomery road, four miles from the Erie Railroad depôt at Goshen. It consists of 100 acres of excellent land, under good cultivation, lying together, and bounded on one side by the Wallkill River. The dwelling house is new and commodious, and provided with the modern improvements. The place contains an abundance of fruit trees of every description, flowering plants, grape-vines, &c., and the out-buildings are spacious. Price $8,000. Apply to THOMAS MONAHAN, No. 160 Front-st., or to A. MAVERICK, *Daily Times* Office, New-York; or to the subscriber on the premises. Address letters to Goshen Post-Office, Orange County.
W. HABBERS.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS.—A fine large house, new and in a very desirable location, being situated on high ground commanding a superlative view of the village and the Hudson as far as the eye can reach. It was built by day's work, in the best manner, and is very conveniently arranged. The ground (half an acre) is nicely laid out and fenced. For a merchant doing business in New-York it is a very desirable residence, being but half a mile from the depôt. Price low and terms very easy. Reference is made to FREDERICK A. COE, Esq., No. 21 John-st., and O. C. MERCHANT, Esq., corner Broadway and Duane-st., or to H. W. BARTFORD, Post-Office, Yonkers, N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE.—Of about 80 acres, suitably divided into plowing, meadow, pasture, and wood lots, well watered, and well supplied with choice fruit; a good house, large barn and other out buildings. Near the centre of the farm is a rich bed of muck and clay marl, within one mile of the New-Haven Railroad, and ¼ of a landing on the Sound. Terms easy. Inquire of Dr. CLEAVELAND, No. 91 Wooster-st., N. Y., or of the subscriber, on the premises, Darien, Conn. BENJ. S. REED.

COTTAGE FOR SALE.—The new Elizabethian cottage for sale in Morristown, N. J., containing ten rooms, servants' room, bath room and kitchen, with water in kitchen and bath room. Also a new barn on the premises, with all the new improvements. The cottage stands on two acres of land. The premises can be seen at any time. CHARLES LAMBERT.

FIVE SMALL BRICK BUILDINGS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Situated on 1st-st., Williamsburg, near the principal docks. A portion could be used for manufacturing purposes, and the balance let to tenants so as to pay a large interest. Possession can be had on two streets. Apply to S. DODGE, No. 190 Wall-st., up stairs.

HOTEL AND DINING SALOON FOR SALE.—The lease, stock and fixtures of one of the best establishments of the kind in the City. This is an opportunity that seldom occurs to those who wish to enter into that kind of business. For particulars, apply to C. G. THOMPSON, No. 31 Nassau-street.

$2,750 LOT FOR SALE—On Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, west of Powers-st., a building lot 20 by 80 feet. A safe street for building profits—large increase of value—and of property, (now so scarce there on.) Terms half cash, balance on mortgage. Apply to JOHN ROGERS, Architect, No. 536 Broadway.

$2,250 ONLY FOR FOUR FULL SIZE BUILDING LOTS—Situate on 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., nearly free from rock, street graded, &c. DE MOTTE, No. 17 Spruce-st., New-York.

12 FARMS TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY, OR FOR SALE—35 miles from New-York by railroad. E. D. LAW, No. 32 John-st., New-York, or G. W. DEWEY, Plainfield, New-Jersey.

TO LET.

THREE HANDSOME FAMILY HOUSES TO LET OR [illegible]

[illegible]

STEAM POWER TO LET.—AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East [illegible]-st., New-York. [illegible] in the United States. Apply to [illegible] & [illegible], before 10 A. M. and after 5 P. M.

HOUSE TO LET.—A three-story brick house, with modern improvements, No. 33 Summit-st., South Brooklyn, good neighborhood, five minutes' walk from Hamilton-av. Ferry. Rent low. Inquire next door or No. 24 Maiden-lane, N. Y. MARSH & CO.

HOUSE TO LET—For a term of years, the six-story building on the northeast corner of Broadway and Bleecker-st. Inquire of J. H. TURNIER, No. 14 Wooster-st., between the hours of 9 and 10½ A. M.

HOUSE TO LET.—A 3-story brick house, situated in 25th-st., six doors east of 2d-av., on the north side; also for sale the carpets and oil-cloth. Possession can be had on the 10th day of December.

LECTURE ROOM TO LET.—The commodious lecture room of the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, thoroughly lighted by gas, with cushioned seats, and with a stage erection suitable for exhibitions, concerts, readings, select meetings, lectures and Sunday worship. For terms, &c., apply to JOHN SHARP, room No. 21 of the building. N. B.—The Stuyvesant Institute is not let for political meetings or other uses tending to prove objectionable to those who visit the rooms for artistic and literary purposes.

THREE ELEGANT HOUSES TO LET—(With Court-yards in front) in River Terrace, Hoboken, commanding an unobstructed view of the River and City; replete with every convenience, water, gas, bath, &c. The whole Terrace of 17 elegant houses belongs to ROBERT L. STEVENS, which makes it his interest to use every precaution to preserve the quiet and gentility of the neighborhood for private residences. Inquire at the office corner Hudson and 3d-st., Hoboken, of EDWARD MARTIN, Agent.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—The first floor, three rooms deep, and front basement to let, (to a small genteel family only,) of the new and modern built house, No. 136 West 16th-st., between the 6th and 7th-avs. Chandeliers and gas fixtures all in, and halls furnished. Rent $300. The very best of reference required. Apply as above, or to SOLOMON DURYEE, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A handsomely furnished house, on high ground, with more than the ordinary improvements, within 15 minutes' walk of Wall-st. Furniture nearly new and all in complete order. Apply at No. 23 Pine-st.

STORE AND OYSTER SALOON TO LET.—No. 133 9th-av., corner of 18th-st. Also, the store and dwelling No. 133 9th-av. The store is furnished with marble top counters, and marble floor. Also, the dwelling part of house No. 137 9th-av., well arranged for an extensive boarding-house. Also, several other stores, and parts of dwelling houses; all of which will be rented cheap to good tenants. Apply to D. A. CUSHMAN, 9th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., or No. 6 Cortlandt-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORE TO LET—Corner of Broadway and 9th-st., well located and very commodious. Possession given immediately. Inquire of MACFARLAN & MERRITT, No. 40 3d av.

STORE TO LET.—Until the 1st day of May next, the store No. 388 Broadway. Rent, $100 per month. Also a Bone Boiling Establishment on the Hudson River. Apply to WOOD, TOMLINSON & CO., No. 410 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—In light and airy rooms in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 104 Cliff-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SUPERLATIVE PIANOS,
T. H. CHAMBERS,
No. 385 BROADWAY.

ATTENTION—Is respectfully invited to our extensive assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES at our new and spacious warerooms, No. 421 Broome-st., (a few doors east of Broadway,) which, in consequence of the increased demand for our unrivalled instruments, have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons.
LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

CONSIGNMENT SALE OF PIANOS.—From the best City makers, in plain and fancy cases, from 6 to 7 octaves, with orders to sell at a great reduction from the factory price, for cash, fully warranted. Also, an assortment of second-hand Pianos, at great bargains, from $30 to $150. Pianos of our own manufacture constantly on hand. Apply at the manufactory and warerooms.
McDONALD BROS., No. 299 Bowery, near Houston-st.

A VERY SUPERIOR $350 ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, 7 octave, is offered for $260, including stool and cover; splendid tone; made to order ten weeks since, by celebrated makers; is perfect, and fully guaranteed; finished back; with all modern improvements, &c. The owner is going to Cuba. It can be seen for three days, at No. 100 Chambers-st., from 9 o'clock until 3 P. M.

VERY CHEAP FOR CASH.—One large round corner 7-octave rosewood Piano, been used for a short time, for $220, finished back; one 6-octave rosewood Chickering; two 6-octave mahogany, $80 and $100, fully warranted. McDONALD & BROTHERS, No. 299 Bowery.

A. W. LADD & CO.'S GRAND DIAGONAL PIANO-FORTES, with new grand action. Also Carhart & Needham's Melodeons. Sole agency, No. 441 Broadway. LINCOLN & THOMPSON.

J. & C. FISCHER—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOM, No. 245 West 28th-st., near 9th-av. Pianos with the Æolian and all the best improvements, fully warranted. Pianos tuned, repaired and exchanged. N. B.—The best place to buy for cash.

PIANO FOR SALE CHEAP.—A second-hand Piano Forte thoroughly repaired and tuned. Price $30. Inquire at No. 150 Hester-st., upper floor.

FLUTE INSTRUCTION.—Evening lessons given upon Boehm and other flutes, at No. 218 Sullivan-st., between Bleecker and Amity.

SALAMANDER SAFES.

BANKS SOMETIMES EXPLODE—Brokers fail and many safes "go up," but LILLIE'S SAFES AND BANK LOCKS were never known to fail or yield their securities, except to the proper authorities—their depositors. A large assortment constantly on hand at the Depôt of World's Safe Co., No. 119 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, New-York. J. C. MORRIS, Agent.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 29 and Dec. 1, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at our Galleries, No. 553 Broadway, (formerly occupied by the Dusseldorf Collection.)—Magnificent Sale of rare and valuable Oil Paintings, Water Color Drawings, Etchings, &c., in all comprising a collection of ancient and modern pictures, of merit rarely met with at auction sales in the United States. They consist mainly of the following pictures viz:

MODERN ENGLISH SCHOOL.—A Bonnington, signed 1825; also, the works of Westall, Williams & Morris, of London; Kidd, and others of equal celebrity.

General Knox, by Stuart, which has been engraved and is undoubtedly original; General Narciso Lopez, full length, by Juan Antrolus; and a variety of others by our first American Artists.

FLEMISH AND DUTCH SCHOOLS.—An invoice of fine pictures just received from Rotterdam, through W. S. Campbell, Esq., our Consul, and to be sold for the artists' account; comprising an elegant gallery picture by Van Senus, painted on commission and intended for the Crystal Palace exhibition—his latest and best production; Terniers, by E. Vettermann, called the Dutch Landseer. Also, specimens by the celebrated artists A. Helleveld, L. Santz, H. Benin, Lietz, Damschroeder, Bosse, of Brussels, Wagener, Lamorinaire, Van-mow, Jossers, of Dusseldorf, Linsen, (a pupil of Verboeckhoeven,) &c.

MODERN FRENCH SCHOOL.—Elegant cabinet pictures on copper, canvas and silk attached to glass, comprising the works of La Joie Chambeaux, Cardinal, Fosaile, Lonmens, Van Sheider, and others, all of which are warranted by these artists.

WATER COLORS AND DRAWINGS.—By celebrated masters, among which will be found a genuine Mouvermans.

OLD MASTERS.—Michael Carre Cuyp, Cerl-du-Sertis, Ommeganck, Watteau, Schane, Boucher, Bonaburgh, Rosa, Bosco-Ferrato, A. Del Sarto, Falconi, Ostrachi, Guardi, Paul Potter, Guercino, Limburger, and others, all of which have been received from authentic sources, and are believed to be one of the finest collections ever offered at auction in this country.

They will be ready for exhibition as above on Monday, 27th instant, day and evening, with catalogue, until time of sale.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—Office No. 46 Pine-st., corner William—TUESDAY, Nov. 28, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern—

300 shares New-York Consolidated Stage Company, the same being hypothecated		$35 each.
9 shares of the Domestic Annunciator and Bell Telegraph Company		$100 each.
40 shares Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Co.		$50 each.
30 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Company		$50 each.
$2000	seven per cent. first mortgage convertable bonds of the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad Company. Interest payable March 1 and September 1, in New-York	$1000 each.
$4000	seven per cent. first mortgage bonds of New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, due 1873, interest payable May 1 and November 1, in New-York	$1000 each.
$5000	seven per cent. second mortgage bonds of the Western Vermont Railroad Company, due 1863. Interest coupons payable March 1 and September 1, in New-York	$500 each.
5 shares Atlantic Bank stock		$100 each.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 113 Nassau-st., superior custom made furniture, which cost about $5,000, of the usual variety found in a first-class wareroom. The stock is now on exhibition, with catalogues, together with three rosewood piano-fortes, of good tone and finish, one of which cost $350, with pearl inlaid plate, and fully warranted; also two second-hand piano-fortes. Also, to pay advances and close consignments, rich, gilt framed French plate pier and oval mirrors, oil paintings, engravings, &c., with a large variety of richly decorated French china toilet and tea sets, forty four pieces each; rich china vases, with parian figures; motto cups and saucers. Furniture will include rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut parlor, chamber, library and dining-room furniture, rich styles and designs; several enameled chamber sets, marble tops; lux decalco paintings. Also, to pay advances, three Avery's sewing machines, adapted to tailors' use. Also, thirty demijohns fine old otard brandy, a very superior article. Also, to close consignment, an invoice of manufactured furs.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

SUPERB SALE OF FANCY GOODS.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28 and 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the Salesroom, No. 8 Pine-st.—Elegant alabaster statues and groups; Venus de Medicis, dancing girls, Cupid, Bacchus, Bardiglio Agate, &c.; Roman, Etruscan, Grecian Vases and other vases; superb Carrara and card receivers with flowers, delphanium, carpentum; elegant pair of agate vases 4 feet high; silver plated cake baskets, casters, liquor frames, tea-sets, waiters, urns, tea-kettles, salts, &c.; bronze clocks and candelabras—figures and groups; ornate Parian marble groups—Innocence, Reapers, May Queen, The Seasons; tête-à-tête sets, vases, &c.; papier mache pearl inlaid waiters, tables, work-boxes, French china vases, &c.; Bohemian glass ware, Chinese goods, &c. Purchasers can have these goods carefully packed on the premises.

E. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—TUESDAY, 28th, and WEDNESDAY, 29th, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 19 Nassau-st., LARGE SALE OF FANCY GOODS, FRENCH CHINA, &c., consisting of very elegant dinner, tea and breakfast sets, painted in flowers; also, beautiful vases, inkstands, cups and saucers, and other costly china.

Also, a complete assortment of plated ware, in sets; cake baskets, urns, cups, candlesticks, &c.

Also, an assortment of Bardiglio agate and alabaster vases, &c., some of which are very large and beautiful, the importation of Signor Vito Viti.

Also, a large and valuable lot of brown figures, groups, clocks, candlesticks, and other articles of vertu.

Also, if they can be got out in time, about seventy invoices of costly goods from the Crystal Palace.

Particulars hereafter. Sale without reserve.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

VANDEWATER & TURNER will sell at auction at the salesroom No. 30 Pine and No. 56 Cedar-st., on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28 and 29, at 10½ o'clock each day, a splendid assortment of rich Parisian fancy goods, consisting of China vases, splendidly painted and decorated; card receivers, colognes, bronze and ormolu clocks, shades and stands, 8, 14 and 21 days, movements warranted first-class; candelabras, to match; candlesticks, coupes, rich Bohemian optical cut vases, colognes, card-receivers, decanters, wines, silver plated ware, castors, flint cut bottles, cake baskets, tea table and dessert spoons, perfumery, rosewood work-boxes furnished, dressing cases, glove and perfume boxes, &c., &c., the whole forming a very desirable sale of fancy articles suitable for holiday presents, &c.

MATTHEW JORDAN, Auctioneer.

BY JORDAN & NORTON—Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, No. 356 Broadway, up stairs, between Franklin and Leonard-sts. The above have on hand and will sell at auction, commencing Dec. 11, and continuing until the catalogue is finished, a very large and valuable collection of foreign books, just arrived from London, and comprising works in every department of literature, ancient and modern. Catalogues now ready. Sales commence at 7 o'clock.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 28, 1854.—Auction sale of a large collection of very rare and curious old engravings, being the entire collection of the late Thomas A. Cummins, and containing many fine specimens of Aqua-tinta line and Mezzotint engravings.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.—BRIG IPPO GRIFFO AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of A. T. Hillyer, U. S. Marshal, the A 1 newly coppered Sardinian brig *Ippo Griffo*, now lying at the foot of Gold-st., Brooklyn, adjoining the Ferry. She was built in 1850 of oak and cedar, is full rigged, double deck, well found in sails and rigging, and measures 268 25-95 tons.

Under the provisions of the 3d section of the Act of Congress passed December 31, 1792, this vessel is entitled to be registered as an American vessel, if bought by a citizen of the United States.

J. R. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—AUCTION NOTICE.—J. R. VAN ANTWERP & SON will sell on TUESDAY, Nov. 28, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st., from the shelves, 100 crates white granite, light blue, flowered blue, mulberry, c.c. dipt and edged earthenware, assorted. Also, 5 casks French and English china, in sets; motto cups and saucers, vases, card-baskets, &c. Also, 373 fancy metal covered molasses jugs. Also, 100 casks glassware, viz.: tumblers, bowls, sugars, lamps, &c. A full assortment of knives and forks, tea-trays, waiters, spoons, &c. Also, commencing with lot No. 38, the stock of an importing house retiring from business, to be sold for cash before delivery. For full particulars see catalogues which are now ready.

S. STOVER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—S. STOVER will sell TO-MORROW, Wednesday, at 10½ o'clock, elegant household furniture, in 8th-av., 4th door from 13th-st., embracing all the furniture of the above house, the entire catalogue to be absolutely sold to the highest bidder, and a deposit will be exacted of every purchaser. The sale will consist of the superb rosewood and mahogany furniture of the parlors, with 17 other rooms; the mattresses, beds and bedding were all made to order and are very fine; rich carpets, French mirrors, splendid pianoforte, china, paintings, &c., with a large variety of basement furniture, extension table, silver ware, decorated china sets, &c. Catalogues at house. Sale positive, without regard to weather.

E. BREVOORT HENRY, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY & BUCK—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) on 28th, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 14 Maiden lane, rich furs, sleigh robes, victorines, capes, cuffs, elegant Hudson Bay talmas with cuffs to match, Russia sable victorines, mink, marten, fine ermine, stone marten, bruen marten, Chinchilla, fitch marten, French sables. Siberian squirrels, &c., together with a large and elegant assortment of rich sleigh robes of fine wolf, bear, racoon, with other robes of the finest qualities, gloves, coats, &c. Among this stock there are some of the finest goods ever offered, and the public are particularly invited to examine the same.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

CLOSING SALES OF DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS on TUESDAY, at No. 17 Wall-st.—A. L. TUTTLE will sell on Tuesday at 10 o'clock, at No. 17 Wall-st., 1,000 lots of choice Harlem flower roots, from the most celebrated nursery in Holland, in lots to suit purchasers, comprising the best selection of named hyacinths, tulips, crocus, lillies, &c., in the market.

Also at 12 o'clock, 2 cases Van Der Smoot's, Van Waschen's and Boozen's, to be sold by the case, containing every variety and warranted in prime order, to close consignments.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—THIS DAY, at 10½, at No. 64 6th-av., consisting of sofas, tête-à-têtes, centre-tables, sofa and side do., secretary and book case, mahogany bedsteads, hair mattresses, Brussels, 3 ply and ingrain carpets, feather beds, oil cloths, paintings and engravings, clocks, China, crockery, &c. Sold by order of the mortgagee, and worthy attention. Sale positive.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—J. S. H. BARTLETT will have a large sale on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 29, at 10 o'clock, at No. 261 Pearl-st., of Boots and Furnivals, w. g. ware, c.c. dipt edged, painted, Rockingham, yellow, gipsey, glass, cutlery and Britannia ware. Also china, toys and a few thousand cigars. Catalogues on Tuesday.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, SAMUEL OSGOOD will sell at his store, No. 66 Nassau-st., a collection of household furniture, comprising sofas, chairs, bureaus, bedsteads, mattresses, parlor and chamber suites, bookcases, hat-stands, carpets, mirrors, oil-paintings, &c., without any reserve, for cash.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE—The great sale of 450 valuable Building Lots in the XIth Ward, Brooklyn, opposite Carroll Park and on the Canal, will be continued THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, (Nov. 28,) at the Merchants' Exchange, by JAMES COLE & SON. 70 per cent on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO.—Hold regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds,
ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY
Of every week at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.
STOCKS AND BONDS AT PRIVATE SALE.
Office No. 58 Wall-st., (basement Mechanics' Banking Association.)

ELIAS COHEN, Auctioneer.

ON TUESDAY, Nov. 28, at 10½ o'clock, Assignee's Sale, at Auction, of the balance of the stock of the store No. 700 Broadway, corner of 4th-st., consisting in part of coats, pants, vests, shirts, drawers, hosiery, gloves, cloths, cassimeres, vestings, cravats, shoes, collars, &c. Every article is new, and well selected, with a view to please the taste of gentlemen wishing to purchase clothing, &c. The sale will be positive, by order of Marcus F. Ferris, Esq., Assignee.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ORGANS AT AUCTION.—One parlor and one parlor church organ, will be sold by HENRY LEEDS, No. 19 Nassau-st., without reserve, WEDNESDAY MORNING, 29th.

NOTICE.—By virtue of an ordinance of the Common Council of the City of New-York, I shall sell at public vendue on THURSDAY, Nov. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Public Pound 28th-st., near 3d av., a Brown Horse and Cart. J. M. ODELL, Pound Keeper.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1854.

AUCTION NOTICE.—The advertiser invites merchants and others having goods of any description to dispose of, to send them where they will bring the best possible price. His establishment is one of the best in New-York, and the greatest care will be taken in selling goods of every description, in store or any part of the City, and, whilst he warrants to get the best price, he will take no goods on limitation, as he wishes to retain the confidence of all who know him, and maintain the respectability of his sales. Prompt returns made of every sale—advances when required. Persons having a surplus stock on hand, or being in any way embarrassed, can confide in him most sacredly, without exposure in any way.

References to any amount, as security, given of this establishment. All orders small or large, addressed, at any time, to A. B. Auctioneer, *Herald* Office, will be promptly attended to.

FINANCIAL.

PARKER VEIN COAL COMPANY.—The Stockholders of the Parker Vein Coal Company are invited to attend a meeting to be held in the Lecture room, of the New-York University, Washington square, on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 28, at 7½ o'clock, to take into consideration the condition of the Company and to revive its business. A full report of the affairs of the Company will be presented, and it is earnestly requested that every Stockholder will be present. The Directors are well satisfied, if proper measures are adopted to meet the pressing obligations, that the property of the Company is worth vastly more than the liabilities upon it; without such measures the entire property of the Company must be sacrificed. The amount required to meet the said obligations and put the Company in working order, is about $125,000, for which undoubted security can be given; but to accomplish this the cooperation of all the stockholders is required. ANDREW CLERK, President.

GEORGE P. BISSELL & CO.—Bankers, Hartford, Conn., are prepared to negotiate commercial paper and loans; make collections; buy and sell Stocks Bonds and other securities, on commission and transact a general Banking Business.
D. F. ROBINSON, late President Hartford Bank.
CALVIN DAY, of the firm of Day, Owen & Co.
GEO. P. BISSELL, late Cashier of Farmers & Mechanics Bank, Hartford.

Refer to H. A. Perkins, President, Hartford Bank, E. G. Howe, President, City Bank, Hartford; Charles Boswell, President Farmers' and Mechanics Bank, Hartford; John J. Palmer, President, Merchants' Bank, New-York; Duncan, Sherman & Co., New-York; F. Haven, President, Merchants' Bank, Boston; Blake, Howe & Co., Boston; J. C. Donnell, Cashier, Bank of Commerce, Philadelphia.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1854.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the stockholders of this Company, that an installment of five dollars on each share of the Capital Stock of the Company, on which ten dollars per share has been heretofore assessed, is required to be paid on or before the 5th day of December next, at the office of the Company, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York.

The transfer books will be closed from this date, to, and including the 18th day of November instant, but no transfers will be permitted after that date without payment of the installment now called.

By order of the Executive Committee.
J. F. BUNCE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, July 26, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company may now be obtained at par, on application at this office, or at the transfer agencies of this Company in New-York or Boston.

These Bonds have ten years to run, bearing semi-annual interest warrants, payable in New-York. They are issued in sums of $500 and $1,000, payable to bearer; but may be consolidated into larger amounts if desired, and made payable to order. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE NO. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1854.

THE UNDERSIGNED—(For many years past Secretary of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company)—is prepared to transact a GENERAL BANKING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS in the sale and negotiation of State, Bank and Railway Stocks and Securities, and of Business Paper. Dividend and Interest Warrants collected and remitted. Mr. JACOB R. LE ROY, as the special partner, has contributed Fifty Thousand Dollars to the capital of the concern. GILEAD A. SMITH.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1854.—The holders of the Scrip Stock of the BANK OF NEW-YORK whose instalments have not been paid, are hereby notified, that the balance due (fifty per cent.) will be required to be paid on or before the first day of January next.
By order of the Board of Directors,
A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

$60,000 TO LOAN—ON DIAMONDS, Watches, Jewelry, cigars, or bought for cash. Business notes, City stock, bonds and mortgages, negotiated, real estate bought and sold and exchanged. CHEESMAN, BRISTED & CO., Brokers, 35 John-st., cor. Nassau.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by Drexel Sather & Church, of San Francisco, Cal., payable at the Ocean Bank of this City, are requested to present the same for payment to
J. T. VAN VLECK & READ, No. 37 Wall-st.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by PAGE, BACON & CO., of San Francisco, or PAGE & BACON, of St. Louis, on the American Exchange Bank, are requested to present them for payment to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

DRAKE & BRADFORD, No. 29 Wall-st., make collections on all parts of the Union and British Provinces, buy and sell land warrants and stocks, bonds, &c., on commission. Advances made on approved securities.

GOVERNMENT STOCK BANK.—The bills of this Bank bought at 50 cents on the dollar, by SQUIRES & COLLINS, Exchange office, No. 493 Broadway, a few doors below the St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE BILLS OF THE WOOSTER BANK, Connecticut, will be redeemed at one half per cent. discount by W. & J. O'BRIEN, No. 35 Wall-st.

THE BILLS OF THE WOODBURY BANK—Connecticut, will be received by the Mercantile Bank, New-York, at par. DANIEL CURTIS, President.

STOCKS—Bought and sold, strictly on commission, by S. W. GREENLEAF, office No. 2 Wall-st., N. Y.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 74 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney,	Reuben Withers,	Robert B. Minturn,
John A. C. Gray,	J. F. G. Foster,	J. M. Waterbury,
D. R. Fearing,	James Warren,	George Curtis,
Wm. H. Russell,	Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,
A. C. Dowling,	H. W. Hamilton,	Sam'l V. Hoffman,
Oakeson D. Lamar,	Downing Duer,	John G. Astor, Jr.,
George W. Riggs,	John Stuart, Jr.,	Fred. A. Delano,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	James C. Bell,
Chas. H. Russell,	Ed. C. Center,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred. G. Foster.
Peleg Hall,	Robert S. Hone,	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CHARTERED IN 1824—Office No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martine,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John B. Briggs,	Chas. A. Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy,	J. B. Fitzgerald,	Isaac T. Fowler,
Wm. Okell,	N. P. Freeman,	Chas. H. Cromwell,
P. H. Williams,	Soloman Kipp,	John T. Bruce,
H. Quackenboss,	Andrew Fremont,	Samuel F. Whiting,
Geo. Gilfillan,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 26th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000 with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Chardavoyne,	Hull Clarke,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C. White,
Jos. W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	J. M. Pearsall,	Chas. H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Ira Hawley,	Wm. H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
CASH CAPITAL, $150,000, WITH A SURPLUS.
OFFICES.
No. 23 William-st., and No. 173 Canal-st.
Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire.
RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.
Nov. 17, 1854.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 6 Wall-st., opposite New-st.
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000,
with a large surplus.
This Company insures against loss or damage by fire, on Buildings, Merchandise, Ships in port and their Cargoes, household Furniture and personal property generally, at the established rates.
JAMES W. OTIS, President.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 3 Broad-st.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1854.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st day of December next. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
H. QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE BEAVER—[illegible] of [illegible] Hatters, Light and [illegible] in vats to suit [illegible] by THOMAS F. DE VOE, Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible].

BANK NOTICES.

DEPOSITES IN BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York, remaining unclaimed, for two years previous to 1st September, 1854.

[illegible]

Dividends on the Stock of the Bank of Commerce in New-York, due two years previous to 1st Sept., 1854, and unclaimed:

1845—Timothy Pot et	5 shares, value $500	$15
1846—N. P. Tillinghast	1 share, value 100	1 50
1847—Marie Renard	5 shares, value 500	7 50
1849—E. A. Pearson, 3 dividends	1 share, value 100	3
1850—E. W. Nexsen	10 shares, value 1000	15
1852—Mrs. Mary Chapman, in trust, 60 shares, value $6,000		300
1852—Walter Nexsen	15 shares, value 1500	30

The foregoing is a true and accurate statement, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Sworn to before me this 30th day of October, A. D. 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.
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BANK NOTICE.—MERCHANTS AND FARMERS BANK, PUTNAM COUNTY.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, May 27, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to SAMUEL WASHBURN, an individual banker, (Merchants' and Farmers' Bank, Carmel, Putnam County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up to him.
D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
my30,'54-law2y

MECHANICS' BANK OF WATERTOWN.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 30, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to HENRY KEEP, an individual Banker, (Mechanics' Bank of Watertown, Jefferson County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.
au30-'54-law2yTu D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Nov. 27, 1854.—The BANK OF HORNELLSVILLE has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of F. E. NICHOLS & CO., of the City of New-York, as agents for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the ATLANTIC BANK of the City of New-York as such agent, agreeably to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Jan. 30, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that the circulating notes issued by the McINTYRE BANK, at Adirondac, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to the said Bank.
31-law2yTu D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Nov. 22, 1854.—The HUGUENOT BANK of New Paltz, has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the NASSAU BANK in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the METROPOLITAN BANK as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.—By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One hundredth Edition, (500,000,) 18mo., pp. 250. On Fine Paper, Extra Binding, $1. Every complaint to which a woman is subject, from girlhood to womanhood, as also as wife and as mother, are fully described with the causes, the symptoms, and also proper mode of treatment in a plain, simple but in the most chaste language, easily understood. And thus every woman can discover by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character of her complaint; and be spared much anxiety and suffering. [illegible]

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings) at No. 2 Astor House, Broadway, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 98 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224 New-York Post-Office.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—Eleventh edition, cloth, 248 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, and the secret mysteries of reproduction. The afflicted should see and read this before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 229 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Broadway, corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M. and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 344 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier Des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book and New-Brunswick Times.*

STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR—The new remedy for Diseases of the Throat and Lungs and for all Rheumatic Affections. Olive Tar is used only as a liniment, it emits an agreeable aromatic odor; it is by inhaling the odor and the healing properties of this new combination of the well known specific Olive Oil and Tar that the wonderful cures are effected. Olive Tar is obtained by distilling (in certain proportions) Olive Oil and Tar by a process patented by Mr. Stafford in April, 1854, by which process all the acid and acrid substances are separated, and clear, oily aromatic fluid is obtained. Price 50 cents a bottle. Sold wholesale and retail by J. WILHAU, Druggist, No. 160 Broadway.

DR. CORBETT, No. 10 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one speciality of the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method of treatment is the same as that practised by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease, even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL.—The only positive cure for the loss of Muscular Energy, Physical Lassitude, General Prostration, Irritability, and all Nervous Affections, and every disease connected with the Procreative Functions. Persons about to marry, if conscious of any weakness or disability of a certain nature, should take the LUCINA CORDIAL. $3 per bottle, or two for $5. Office, No. 33 Warren-st., near Greenwich-st.

SMETHIAN—For chapped hands, &c. Is certain in its effects, pleasant in its application and harmless in its nature. One trial will insure confidence. Sold by RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., at their different stores, and by all the principal druggists in the City and country. W. WATSON, Wholesale Agent, No. 77 Fulton-st.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—10th edition, 162 pages, with plates, price $1. Sold at No. 121 Nassau-st., No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author, JOS. RALPH, M. D., No. 640 Houston-st. Hours of consultation from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., and 6 to 8 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted.)

DR. POWELL, PROFESSOR OF DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.—Has practiced twenty years in this City. His "Treatise on the Eye" can be procured at his office; also, beautiful Artificial Eyes. At home from 9 to 4 o'clock daily, at No. 263 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after MONDAY, the 4th day of December next.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1854.

PACIFIC BANK.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1854.—The President and Directors of this Bank have declared a dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of December next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th to the 30th inst., inclusive. By order of the Board.
J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

MACHINERY.

SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS FOR FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS, VAULTS, STORE FRONTS, ROOFS, &c., &c.—The undersigned, are prepared to furnish solid Wrought Iron Rolled Beams, [illegible] [illegible] which [illegible] to be [illegible]. The public are invited to examine the beams [illegible] they have been used. For further information apply to COOPER & HEWITT, No. 17 Burling-slip.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

[illegible]

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of November, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts [illegible]
Average amount of Specie [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. A. Meigs, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C. A. MEIGS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of November, 1854.
Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of November, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts $469,274 [illegible]
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Geo. D. Arthur, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO D. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of November, 1854.
Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of November, 1854:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Jas. Punnett, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. PUNNETT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of November, 1854.
Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of November, 1854:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Henry F. Vail, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of November, 1854.
Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of November, 1854:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George Ellis, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of November, 1854.
Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of November, 1854:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Anthony P. Halsey, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of November, 1854.
Thomas Stewart, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of November, 1854:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Isaac Seymour, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of November, 1854.
Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of November, 1854:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert H. Lowry, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of November, 1854.
[illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of November, 1854:
[illegible]
[illegible] BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
[illegible] WITHERS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of November, 1854.
A. C. Graham, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of November, 1854:
[illegible]
Sworn before me, this 27th day of November, 1854.
[illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of November, 1854:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, John L. Everitt, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of November, 1854.
[illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of November, 1854:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. Vanderhoof, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of November, 1854.
Wm. Sinclair, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of November, 1854:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, [illegible] Lewis, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
[illegible] LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of November, 1854.
[illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CENTRAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of November, 1854:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Walter Oakley, Cashier of the CENTRAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
WALTER OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of November, 1854.
[illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of November, 1854:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. Schreiner, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
[illegible]

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of November, 1854:
[illegible]

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK.—[illegible]

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of November, 1854:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. Strong, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. STRONG, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of November, 1854.
Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of November, 1854:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. Hooker, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. T. HOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 27th day of November, 1854.
Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of November, 1854:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. Platt, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of November, 1854.
Smith E. Lane, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of November, 1854:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William B. Ballow, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of November, 1854.
Thos. Macfarlan, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EMPIRE CITY BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of November, 1854:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert T. Creamer, Cashier of the EMPIRE CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
ROBT. T. CREAMER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of November, 1854.
John Newhouse, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of November, 1854:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. J. Lane, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. J. LANE, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 27th day of November, 1854.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of November, 1854:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William Hawes, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of November, 1854.
James Harrison, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of November, 1854:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Geo. A. Clark, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of November, 1854.
John C. Berck, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of November, 1854:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thomas L. Taylor, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of November, 1854.
Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of November, 1854:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. Stebbins, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of November, 1854.
[illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of November, 1854:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. Berghole, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
DANL. V. H. BERGHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 27th day of November, 1854.
Jno. Heggeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE KNICKERBOCKER BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of November, 1854:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, John A. Gunn, Cashier of the KNICKERBOCKER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
J. A. GUNN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of November, 1854.
Wm. Barrow, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of November, 1854:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thomas B. Acly, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
T. B. ACLY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of November, 1854.
Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of November, 1854:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Jas. M. Morrison, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of November, 1854.
Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of November, 1854:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. Beach, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 27th day of November, 1854.
William Dodge, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of November, 1854:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert H. Haydock, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 27th day of November, 1854.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of November, 1854:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Francis W. Edmonds, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. W. EDMONDS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of November, 1854.
Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of November, 1854:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, John J. Stephens, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
[illegible]

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of November, 1854:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. D. Brown, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. D. BROWN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of November, 1854.
[illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of November, 1854:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. J. Blake, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. J. BLAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of November, 1854.
C. B. Wheeler, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of November, 1854:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Augustus E. Silliman, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of November, 1854.
Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of November, 1854:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. Oakley, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of November, 1854.
Jno. Heggeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of November, 1854:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Henry Meigs, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of November, 1854.
Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of November, 1854:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. A. Tooker, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. A. TOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 27th day of November, 1854.
D. B. Taylor, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of November, 1854:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. T. Hoogland, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. T. HOOGLAND, Cash'r.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of November, 1854.
Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of November, 1854:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Frederick T. Hayes, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of November, 1854.
John Anderson, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of November, 1854:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. E. Halstead, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. E. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of November, 1854.
John Phillips, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of November, 1854:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. Hays, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. B. HAYS, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 27th day of November, 1854.
Edward N. Rogers, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of November, 1854:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. S. Gibbons, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
J. S. GIBBONS, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 27th day of November, 1854.
John Phillips, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of November, 1854:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Washington A. Hall, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 27th day of November, 1854.
Samuel Jacobs, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of November, 1854:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Campbell, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of November, 1854.
Wm. Lee, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of November, 1854:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, [illegible] De Angelis, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of November, 1854.
Wm. E. Shay, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of November, 1854:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. Bryson, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 27th day of November, 1854.
Thomas S. Somers, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of November, 1854:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. S. Oakley, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of November, 1854.
[illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of November, 1854:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Alfred S. Fraser, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 27th day of November, 1854.
Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of November, 1854:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. [illegible], Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
[illegible], Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of November, 1854.
[illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of November, 1854:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Richard Berry, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 27th day of November, 1854.
E. B. Fellows, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK, NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of November, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts [illegible]
Average amount of Specie [illegible]
Circulation of the late Union Bank [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. Ebbets, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. EBBETS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of November, 1854.
Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

RAILROADS.

CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS.—New and only direct route now open via CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.
[illegible]
WINCHESTER AND [illegible]
TIME FROM CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS 14 HOURS.
[illegible]
AN AIR LINE ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS.
[illegible]
NOTICE—IMPORTANT CONNECTIONS.
[illegible]
T. F. MORGAN, Jr., Superintendent.
Chicago, Aug. 1, 1854.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN, and the West generally; also, SANDUSKY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI and FORT WAYNE.—[illegible]
[illegible]
for Toledo and Chicago. Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.
E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of C. & T. R. R., Cleveland, Nov. 20, 1854.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—NEW-YORK, SOMERVILLE, EASTON, &c.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—[illegible]
[illegible]
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Nov. 27, and until further notice, [illegible]
[illegible]
D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—On and after [illegible]
[illegible]
OLIVER H. LEE, Vice-President.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, VIA NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—UNITED STATES MAIL AND EXPRESS LINES.—[illegible] THROUGH IN FOUR HOURS.
[illegible]

TROY AND BOSTON RAILROAD.—[illegible]
[illegible]
ISAAC V. BAKER, [illegible]

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Traveler for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS and all points West [illegible]
[illegible]
JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent, or
L. P. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA, from Pier No. 1 North River. [illegible]
[illegible]

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, VIA NICARAGUA.—Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, Proprietors.—The splendid double engine steamship STAR OF THE WEST, Capt. [illegible], will leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for PUNTA ARENAS, on TUESDAY, Dec. 5, connecting with the favorite steamship SIERRA NEVADA [illegible]
[illegible] apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling Green.
Letter Bags made up at the office. Letters, [illegible] cents per half ounce.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, [illegible], Commander, will leave Pier No. [illegible] North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M. [illegible]
[illegible]
LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the Trade to the evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, [illegible] this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. [illegible] Water-st.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS against ISABELLA ROONEY, in her own right and as administratrix of [illegible] BARTHOLOMEW ROONEY, deceased, [illegible]
[illegible]
BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOOL, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
The amended complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 17th day of November, 1854.
BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOOL, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of [illegible]
[illegible]
JOHN D. LAWRENCE, } Executors.
FRANCIS T. STEVENS, }

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are the following:
ATLANTIC, Capt. West. — PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.
ADRIATIC, Capt. [illegible]. — BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.
[illegible]

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

[illegible]

For freight or passage apply to
EDWD. K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., N. Y.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
JOHN MUNROE & CO., No. 26 Rue Notre-Dame des Victoires, Paris, or
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.
Shippers please take notice, that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—FROM NEW-YORK to LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. From Boston to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
ARABIA, Capt. Judkins; — AMERICA, Capt. Lang;
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie; — EUROPA, Capt. Shannon;
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott; — CANADA, Capt. Stone;
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison; — NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear White Light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

[illegible]

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.
For Freight or Passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ASIA, E. G. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at 12 o'clock precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11 o'clock, A. M. The AFRICA will sail on the 13th December.
E. CUNARD, No. 4, Bowling-green.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE OPENING AND LAYING OUT OF A PUBLIC SQUARE KNOWN AS BLOOMINGDALE-SQUARE, in the Nineteenth Ward of said City.—We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:
[illegible]
MOSES MAYNARD, Jr., }
JOHN A. WEEKS, } Commissioners.
JOSEPH S. YORK, }
New-York, Nov. [illegible], 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF THAT PART OF FIRST-AVENUE not already opened, [illegible]
[illegible]
JONATHAN W. ALLEN,
GEORGE H. PURSER,
WM. SINCLAIR, Commissioners.
New-York, Nov. [illegible], 1854.

SUPREME COURT, ONEIDA COUNTY.—WILLIAM H. BLACHFIELD and CHAUNCEY CLARK, plaintiffs, against ISAAC WILSON, Jr., defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the above named defendant—Sir: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of Oneida County, in the City of Utica, [illegible] and serve a copy of your answer on us at the said City of Utica, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment in the sum of one thousand and twelve dollars and ninety-nine cents, with interest [illegible], besides the costs of this action.—Dated Oct. 27, 1854.
T. M. LALOR, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Devereux Block, Utica, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT.—Oneida County.—NICHOLAS DEVEREUX against ISAAC WILSON, Jr., and LEWIS WILSON.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To ISAAC WILSON and LEWIS WILSON—Sirs: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of Oneida County, in the city of Utica, on the [illegible] day of November, 1854, and serve a copy of your answer on us at the said city of Utica, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment in the sum of [illegible] dollars and seventy-five cents, with interest from the [illegible] day of November, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Nov. 3, 1854.
KERNAN & QUIN, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Devereux Block, Utica, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of [illegible] Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES MILLER, late of the City of Williamsburg, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, JAMES F. KENNY, at No. 253 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of March next.—Dated Aug. 28, 1854.
AMANDA E. MILLER, }
JAMES F. KENNY, } Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN BARR, late of the Island of Bermuda, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 73 New-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 29, 1854.
THOMAS B. MIDDLETON, Executor,
No. 73 New-st.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is given to all persons having claims against HANNAH JACKSON, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of WILLIAM H. WITHERS, No. 61 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the [illegible] day of Nov., 1854.
WILLIAM H. JACKSON, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS ADAMS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, [illegible]
[illegible]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate [illegible]
[illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF AVENUE A, from [illegible]-st. to [illegible]-st., where it [illegible] East River, in said City.—We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment [illegible]
[illegible]
EDWARD C. WEST,
ANTHONY L. ROBERTSON, } Commissioners.
GEORGE H. BALDWIN,
New-York, Sept. 28, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF THE NINTH-AVENUE, from Bloomingdale road to [illegible], in said City.
[illegible]
WILLIAM SINCLAIR,
[illegible] } Commissioners.
JOHN [illegible]
New-York, Oct. [illegible], 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF [illegible]-STREET, [illegible], in the City of New-York.
[illegible]
LIVINGSTON LIVINGSTON,
EDMOND GROS, } Commissioners.
TERENCE McGUIRE,
New-York, Oct. [illegible], 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF [illegible]-FIRST-STREET, from the 5th-av. to the East River, in the City of New-York.
[illegible]
WILLIAM WORDSWORTH,
ARTHUR T. MILLS, } Commissioners.
ABRAHAM BOOSE,
New-York, Oct. 27, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE OPENING OF SEVENTY-THIRD-STREET, from the [illegible] to the East River, City of New-York.
We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:
[illegible]
PATRICK KELLY,
MICHAEL A. [illegible], } Commissioners.
ANTHONY B. GALLAGHER,
New-York, Nov. 15, 1854.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NATHANIEL WILSON, late of the City of New-York, [illegible], deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their residence, No. 257 [illegible]-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of July, 1854.
MATHEW [illegible], }
JEREMIAH WILSON, } Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of [illegible] Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN H. [illegible], late of the City of Williamsburg, deceased, [illegible]
[illegible]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of [illegible]
[illegible]

New-York Daily Times.

MR. PEABODY AND MR. SICKLES.

Letter from Mr. Geo. Peabody concerning Mr. Somerby.

LONDON, Nov. 13, 1854.

The United States' Secretary of Legation at the Court of St. James, Mr. D. E. SICKLES, addressed letters to me, under date of the 4th and 12th of October, which I returned to him; the former for reasons stated in a letter dated the 7th ult., and the latter in a blank envelope.

He has published that correspondence here; and as his letters were evidently written more for the United States than for me, they will doubtless be made public in that country.

My apology for appearing before the public, contrary to the advice of many kind friends, after returning the letters as above stated, must be the official position of Mr. SICKLES, who dates these letters "United States' Legation, London," and seems permitted to use the word "Legation" with impunity, and in one or two instances the name of the American Minister, with equal freedom; thus giving an apparent sanction to his letters, which, as a friend and supporter of my country's honor, at home and abroad, I deeply lament, and am unwilling to believe authorized.

I will commence by stating that the letters of the United States' Secretary of Legation, dated the 4th, 12th, and introductory remarks of the 20th October, contain throughout assumptions, misrepresentations, and inconsistencies, so far as they are connected with my name, as are intended to impugn the integrity of my letter to the editor of the Boston *Post*, which, to the best of my knowledge and belief, have no truthful foundation. This paragraph will, I am sure, be a sufficient answer for my American friends; I will, however, take up separately portions of his remarks.

He says "That I addressed an anonymous letter to the editor of the Boston *Post*, Mr. PEABODY knows must [illegible] true." When a letter is published in a newspaper without a name, it becomes "anonymous." The public will give the Secretary of Legation full credit for the quibble. If the letter was not intended for publication, but written for the purpose of having its slanderous contents privately circulated, the act becomes still more disgraceful.

That part of the Secretary's letter dated the 7th of July, speaking of Englishmen being present, is answered by his own of the 4th of October, when referring to an arrangement said to have been made with Mr. SOMERBY; one completely contradicting the other.

The Secretary of Legation strives to make out the dinner a public one, as a justification of his extraordinary conduct at the table. He says, "You will remember that you desired the Legation to invite the Americans then in town, and not known to you, to be present on the occasion; and that a number of such invitations were given." I did not do so; nor was a *single invitation given except by myself*. I said to Mr. BUCHANAN and his private Secretary, Mr. WELCH, what I have always said to the American Minister on similar occasions, namely, "If any Americans come to town, who are unknown to me; if you will send me their names, I shall be happy to invite them, *if I have room*."

In the Secretary's introductory remarks, he says, "The effort to represent the vaunted National Entertainment, given on the 4th of July last, to the Americans in London, as a private dinner, is a subterfuge—an afterthought, now resorted to, for the purpose of escaping the 'responsibility' so humbly avowed by Mr. PEABODY in his public letter to the Boston *Post*."—The following copy of a note, addressed to me by the Secretary the day before the dinner, is a sufficient reply to the above. [illegible]

No. 3 LANGHAM-PLACE, July 3, 1854.

MY DEAR SIR: Availing myself of your kind permission, of which Mr. WELCH informs me this morning, I beg leave to suggest the name of ——, Esq., of New-York, an eminent lawyer and most estimable gentleman, who would, I know, duly appreciate the honor of an invitation to YOUR ENTERTAINMENT to-morrow. Mr. —— is at No. 278 Strand. Permit me to inquire also if you are acquainted with Mr. —— of South Carolina, (at Long's;) and Mr. ——, at Spring Gardens, who has lately come to London. These gentlemen, if your list is not filled up, would, I am sure, be agreeable additions to YOUR COMPANY.

Apologizing [illegible] and craving your indulgence for the liberty I have taken in mentioning [illegible], I remain,

Your friend and servant, D. E. SICKLES.

To GEO. PEABODY, Esq.

P. S.—[illegible] take charge of Cards for either of these gentlemen, or all of them. D. E. S.

The Secretary of Legation speaks of Mr. SOMERBY as my agent, appointed to get up the Dinner, &c. Mr. SOMERBY had nothing to do with getting up the Dinner. He is a gentleman highly esteemed for his integrity, intelligence, obliging disposition, and love of country. Having more leisure than myself he has kindly volunteered his services on several occasions, within these six or four years, to aid me in decorating the rooms, procuring and arranging the music, toasts, &c. On this occasion he undertook the same friendly office, and I am glad that he happens to be now in London, to give such a decided contradiction to the principal statements of the United States' Secretary of Legation as the following letter contains:

Mr. SOMERBY presents his compliments to Mr. PEABODY, and begs to say that, his attention having been called to the late extraordinary circular, issued from the "United States' Legation in London, recriminating Mr. PEABODY's actions on the Fourth of July, and in which his (Mr. SOMERBY's) name is offensively as well as incorrectly introduced, he deems it incumbent on him to make a few remarks in reply thereto.

Mr. SOMERBY did not (as set forth by the United States Secretary of Legation at London) visit the Legation repeatedly, to consult its members in reference to the programme of the dinner given by Mr. PEABODY on the 4th of July. At Mr. PEABODY's request, and with the aid of Mr. CORBIN, an American gentleman now residing in Paris, he prepared a series of toasts, which he submitted to Mr. BUCHANAN, through the hands of his private Secretary. The submitting them to the American Minister for his approval, Mr. SOMERBY viewed as more an act of courtesy on the part of Mr. PEABODY, whose desire it was to treat his opinion with all deference, than a necessity of gaining his acquiescence. Nevertheless, Mr. SOMERBY did suggest that prominent Americans might be in London, friends of the Legation, unknown to Mr. PEABODY, who would be invited to some of the sentiments.

The programme, after being submitted to His Excellency, was, by his private Secretary, (who made a copy in his own handwriting,) returned to Mr. SOMERBY with the distinct statement that it had the approval of the Minister; nor was the order deviated from at the dinner. That no misunderstanding may occur, Mr. SOMERBY here states that the following is the order in which he received them from the American Minister, through his private Secretary; viz.: "The day we celebrate;" "The Queen;" "The President of the United States," &c., &c.

In reference to the music, no advice was asked; but Mr. SOMERBY well remembers having stated to members of the Legation, that songs would be sung, portions of which would be omitted, inasmuch as the cultivating of good feeling on the day of celebrating our National Independence was an object not to be lost sight of.

Instead of encountering difficulties in procuring the portraits of Her Majesty and Prince ALBERT, Colonel LAWRENCE expressed his surprise that Her Majesty should so readily grant their use, on a more unofficial application to Colonel PHIPPS; that intimation was to the effect that Mr. PEABODY would consider it a high compliment to his countrymen, if Her Majesty would grant them to complete the decorations of the banqueting hall. Colonel LAWRENCE was the only person connected with the Legation to whom application was made in reference to those portraits; nor did he write to Colonel PHIPPS in his official capacity.

That the objection to the presence of Englishmen at the celebration were raised by the Secretary, Mr. SOMERBY admits to be true; but he felt assured they would not influence Mr. PEABODY, whose course would be independent of the approval or disapproval of the Secretary of Legation, the American Minister having already expressed his assent thereto. Mr. SOMERBY would especially call attention to the two paragraphs here quoted:

"I remonstrated most earnestly with Mr. SOMERBY against the English tone that was to be given to an occasion which, above all others, ought to be American. I besought him to urge upon you that it was in vain for Mr. PEABODY, or any one else, to attempt to bury the Revolution; that this was not an American idea; that the great object of celebrating the 4th of July, 1776, was to keep alive for ever the hatred of tyrants and the love of liberty—all the passions of that conflict, in which the Republic came into existence; and that, besides, nothing was more erroneous than the notion that this [illegible] would command the respect of Englishmen: for if they did not suspect it to be insincerity, they would certainly regard it as contemptible. Nor did I fail to assure Mr. SOMERBY that it could not be expected that Mr. BUCHANAN, and the Members of the Legation, would sanction, by their presence, [illegible] such a mode for celebrating the Anniversary of American Independence."

"The details of these interviews [illegible] programme was agreed upon at the Legation; the proposed [illegible] of our national songs—the [illegible] to give prominence to the memory of GEORGE III [illegible] the character of WASHINGTON—the British tone to be given to the whole, in deference to our Englishmen [illegible] by Mr. SOMERBY, in your name [illegible] the Legation [illegible] Representatives of the United States, at London—all imparted to the [illegible] the attributes of a national celebration."

These, Mr. SOMERBY most emphatically pronounces *the merest fabrications—the most [illegible]—having their origin only in the Secretary's fruitful imagination.*

Mr. SOMERBY much regrets that the American Secretary of the American Legation should have so far forgotten the respect due to his office as to state, with coarseness of language and bad temper—both beneath criticism—his extraordinary diplomatic circular. His country yet claims an interest in the character of that office; which, had the Secretary more calmly considered, he might have spared his countrymen these blunders and feelings of commiseration the reading his strange tirade must naturally excite.

LONDON, Morley's Hotel, *Nov.* 11, 1854.

The idea of obtaining portraits of the Queen and Prince ALBERT from the Palace originated with Mr. SOMERBY; and when he communicated it to me, I understood that Col. LAWRENCE *had* written a private note to Col. PHIPPS, asking if such an application would be likely to be successful. With the impression on my mind that such a note had been sent, (although Col. LAWRENCE did not write till the following day,) and meeting, a few hours after, with a gentleman of great influence at the palace, I mentioned the subject to him, and have reason to believe that the Queen had been made acquainted with our wishes even before Colonel LAWRENCE's note reached Col. PHIPPS; and to that circumstance may be attributed the promptness with which they were sent. The following letter from a high authority, in reply to a note from me accompanying the return of the pictures, places beyond doubt the feelings of the Queen with regard to the matter:

"Her Majesty so constantly receives spontaneous marks of respect and consideration from citizens of the United States, that I feel certain that Her Majesty was glad to have this opportunity of personally showing her good-will towards a meeting of American gentlemen.

"BUCKINGHAM PALACE, July 12, 1854."

If what I have said is not sufficient to satisfy the public that the proceedings, on the occasion of the Dinner, were all that the most devoted friend of his country could desire, and that my letter to the Boston *Post* was truthful in every respect, I trust that the following letter from Hon. Judge UPHAM, United States Commissioner, now in London, together with the corroboration of so large a number of Americans who were present at the Dinner on the 4th July, will be conclusive.

No. 33 ALBEMARLE-STREET, LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 21, 1854.

GEORGE PEABODY, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* A friend of yours has enclosed to me a copy of your letter to the editor of the Boston Post, dated August 16, 1854, in reply to a communication to that paper commenting on the proceedings of a dinner given by you to various American and English guests, in celebration of the 78th Anniversary of American Independence, and inquiring of me as to the correctness of the facts in your reply.

It was well known to myself, and, I believe, to the other guests present, that some Englishmen would be present at the dinner, and participate in the proceedings. I saw no objection to this. I trust the time will soon come when all friends of liberty, in every country, will gladly unite in doing honor to our National Jubilee. It is an ascent to the worth and patriotism of the great men who achieved our Revolution, that we should have no desire to repress.

I was not aware of the dissent of any one to the proceedings of the occasion, until the next day, and was much surprised that anything which was said or done could conflict with the cordial harmony and patriotic feelings of any American present.

The statement made by you as to what transpired on the occasion, so far as my knowledge extends, is strictly correct.

Permit me to add my thanks for the highly-American spirit and character you have always given in your enlarged intercourse with the citizens of our country; and my belief that, at no time, have you ever commanded more entire and undiminished esteem and respect of your friends.

I am, most truly and sincerely yours, N. G. UPHAM.

The undersigned Americans, now in Europe, who were present at the dinner given by Mr. GEORGE PEABODY on the 4th of July last, at the Star and Garter Hotel, Richmond, have had submitted to them a letter addressed by Mr. PEABODY to the editor of the Boston Post, dated the 16th of August, and have no hesitation in saying that the statements therein, in reference to what occurred at that dinner, are strictly true; and the sentiments and feelings he has expressed in that letter, are fully sanctioned and approved by us.

JNO. ADDISON THOMAS, (U. S. Commissioner) from New-York.
RO. [illegible] WILSON, of Ohio.
PHILIP [illegible], of Virginia.
JAMES E. JOHNSTON, of New-York.
JOS. RODNEY CROSKEY, U. S. Consul, Southampton, from Pennsylvania.
CHAS. T. STANBURY, Washington City.
T. S. CODDINGTON, New-York.
A. C. [illegible], Massachusetts.
A. C. PRESCOTT, Boston.
[illegible] CHASE, Philadelphia.
HENRY BARNARD, Superintendent of Common Schools in Connecticut.
C. H. LAMPSON, from Vermont.
WM. S. STELL, from Pennsylvania.
[illegible] TOWNSEND, Hudson, California.
GEORGE C. LAMPSON.
WM. W. GILBERT, of New-York.
GERARD RALSTON, of Philadelphia.
W. B. SMITH, of Virginia.
[illegible]
JOHN T. CLARK, of Boston.
[illegible] SYLVESTER, [illegible]
HENRY STEVENS, of Vermont.
[illegible] THOMSON, of New-York.
J. SYLVESTER, [illegible]
BENJ. F. COOKE, Boston.
ROBERT B. [illegible], Philadelphia.

A few words with respect to Mr. ADAMS. This gentleman was a short time before introduced to me by letter from a member of the "Legation." At the particular request of Mr. ADAMS, made after the dinner of the 4th, I applied to Sir EMERSON TENNANT, and obtained from him a copy of his Eulogy on WASHINGTON, delivered at the dinner, feeling anxious that my countrymen should read that beautiful production; and, at the time, considering him connected with the American press only. I made no such statement as that imputed to me in connection with Mr. ADAMS in the letter of the Secretary of Legation, dated 4th of October, nor did Mr. ADAMS ever make those remarks in my presence.

The United States' Secretary of Legation says: "The sketch of Mr. BUCHANAN's remarks misrepresented what he said in a manner that was offensive to him."

In my letter to the Boston *Post*, I said the reports of Mr. BUCHANAN's speech first reached me through the columns of the press, and I was not responsible for them. The following are the exact words reported in the two London papers that noticed the celebration:

"The festivities ended with a speech from Mr. BUCHANAN, the American Minister, in which he characterized her Majesty's notice as unostentatious but great in effect, and worthy the highest laudation on the part of persons in high positions. He never had played the part of toady to what many considered great personages; but he wished, with all his heart, that such acts could be duly appreciated, and that the people of both countries could be brought nearer and nearer to each other through the influence of those happy international entertainments given by our generous host, whose health he proposed."	"The festivities of the evening ended with Mr. BUCHANAN, the American Minister, proposing the health of Mr. PEABODY. He wished, with all his heart, that the people of both countries could be brought nearer to each other, through the influence of such happy international entertainments as that given by the host of the day."

I respectfully ask my fellow-countrymen what these words contain to justify all the anger and abuse put forth by the Secretary of the United States' Legation, in London, in consequence of their publication. GEORGE PEABODY.

Sentence of Phelps.

JOHN H. PHELPS, convicted of the murder of his wife, was sentenced to-day by Judge HARRIS, to be hung on Friday, the 19th of January next. When asked what he had to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him, he replied that he was innocent. In commenting to the passage of the sentence, Hon. DEODATUS WRIGHT said: "I find upon examination, that if I shall come to the determination, as I think I shall, to endeavor to obtain a review of the legal points involved in the trial of this case, I can do so as well after sentence is pronounced as before."—*Albany Atlas, Nov.* 27.

(Communicated.)

Dr. Abbott's Cure of Bronchitis by Inhalation.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Considering myself now permanently cured of Bronchitis, of several years standing, I deem it my duty to those suffering from the same obstinate disease to make known by what method of treatment my cure was effected.

Having during the past two years tried, *faithfully* all the usual remedies for Bronchitis, without any perceptible benefit, and having been treated by several of the ablest physicians in the South and West with no success, I was induced, from their advice and my desire, to try the system of Inhalation and Alcoholic Treatment first introduced on the notice of the Medical Profession by Dr. S. D. SAMBORN, of the New-York Lung Institute. Not being able to visit Dr. SAMBORN personally, I wrote him a clear and full history of the case, duration of the disease, character of the expectoration and cough, &c. I commenced the plan of Inhalation the 5th of July, and have continued it until the present, at which time I am in this City without any symptom of my former disease. Allow me here to add that Dr. SAMBORN's system of Inhalation and treatment is entirely new and novel, and differs widely from the old fumigating plan, which has been well known to the Medical Profession for years. His method is by pouring upon a sponge (placed in a small glass globe, to which an elastic tube and an ivory mouth-piece is attached,) a small quantity of medicated liquid. This is *breathed* or *inhaled* for a few minutes *every three or four hours* during the day—no hot water is used or required—and hence it can be used at all times with the greatest convenience. Dr. SAMBORN's tact in detecting the various diseases of the lungs and throat is *astonishing*, for at a *single glance* he seems to instantly understand the nature and extent of the disease.

I shall remain a few days in the City, and can be seen at the Metropolitan Hotel, or at the New-York Lung Institute, No. 6 Bond-street, where I shall be most happy to give any information desired of my treatment.

E. W. ABBOTT, M.D., Macon, Ga.

(Advertisement.)

WHO WILL BE ROBBED NEXT?—The $20,000 robbed from the Windham County Bank, Conn., on the 16th, only demonstrates what is happening every day, that steel and chest safes are not reliable, against burglars. LILLIE's wrought and chilled iron *Impenetrable Safes and Bank Locks*, are the only ones that have not yielded to crowbars, drills and burglars tools; although frequent demonstrations have been made upon them. "Experience is a dear school," and many who trust *Sheet-Iron Safes*, will find it so—quite too late for profit. A full assortment of LILLIE's Safes and Bank Locks for sale at the Depôt of World's Safe Company, No. 119 Pearl-street, Hanover-square.

J. C. MORRIS, Agent.

(Advertisement.)

WRITING AND BOOK-KEEPING.—The subscriber will receive new pupils THIS DAY and to-morrow, at *one half the regular charge*, viz.: $2 50 and $5 for *Writing*, and $12 50 for a thorough course of *Double Entry Book-keeping*. Ladies' class this day at 11 o'clock A. M. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway.

From the Home Journal.

In every profession there is a recognized leading man—one whose preeminence is so decided that nobody calls it in question. Among those who teach the art of writing, OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH is just that indisputably preeminent person, and recognized head of the profession.

(Advertisement.)

MONTROSE, Pa. Nov. 11, 1854.

Messrs. Stearns & Marvin, Nos. 144 and 146 Water-st. New-York.

GENTLEMEN: Our town was visited with a severe fire last night, which consumed over twenty buildings. The fire commenced next door to our store, which was burned, together with nearly all our stock. Your safe, RICH's Improved, (Wilder's Patent,) which contained our valuable books and moneys, came out all safe. Respectfully yours, BENTLY & READ.

(Advertisement.)

☞ PHRENOLOGY teaches us our natural capacities, our right and wrong tendencies, the most appropriate avocations, and directs us how to attain self-improvement, happiness and success in life. It shows each individual wherein he is deficient or excessively developed, and how to cultivate or restrain those faculties necessary to obtain a consistent intellectual, moral and social disposition. Examinations daily by Professor FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway, near the Park.

(Advertisement.)

☞ INHABITANTS OF THOSE DISTRICTS where fever and ague prevails, may insure themselves from the attacks of that miserable disease, by the use [illegible] Anti-Periodic Pills. They are tasteless and harmless, and contain no salt of mercury, arsenic, or quinine. Sold at No. 361 Broadway, and by all respectable druggists.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Friday, Nov. 24, by Rev. Dr. McElroy, Mr. ALEXANDER CHRISTIE of Stirling, Scotland, to Miss CHRISTINA HUNTER, third daughter of Mr. John Hunter, of Cambuskenneth Abbey, Stirling, Scotland.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 22, by Rev. James Millett, at his residence, No. [illegible], Mr. WILLIAM T. MERVILLE, of Taunton, Mass., to Miss ELVIRA G. VALENTINE, of Burlington, N. J.

In Auburn, N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 22, by Rev. J. Parsons Hovey, of New-York, WALTER S. WEBB and CATHERINE D. FLETCHER, both of Auburn.

At Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. [illegible], at the [illegible] Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. Spear, Mr. J. LEONARD [illegible], of Chicago, Ill., to Miss MARY E. [illegible], of the former place.

BIRTH.

In this City, on Monday, Nov. 27, the wife of Mr. JAMES J. CONWAY, of a daughter.

DIED.

At New-Orleans, on Friday morning, Nov. 17, at 1½ o'clock, CHARLES A. SHIPMAN, aged about 26 years, a native of Binghamton, N. Y., and a member of Pilgrim Lodge, No. 242, City of New-York, I. O. O. F.

The loss of this young man will be peculiarly mourned. He had only been in the city a few months, when he was stricken down with the prevailing fever. [illegible] a relapse, on the 16th, which terminated fatally as above. His remains were escorted to the Cemetery by brother Odd Fellows, and members of the New-Orleans Typographical Union. Mr. Shipman was universally esteemed by all who knew him. He was frank, open, manly and generous, true to his friends, faithful to his obligations, and just in all his intercourse with his fellow-men. The universal grief manifested by all his associates over his untimely decease prove these facts. It may be some consolation to distant friends and relatives to know that every attention that friendship and skill could proffer was afforded during his last illness; nothing was lacking. Mr. Shipman previous to his departure for New-Orleans, was connected with the office of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES. His memory is highly esteemed and his early death sincerely lamented by all his former associates.

At Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 27, MARY, wife of Geo. A. Jarvis, in the [illegible] year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brothers, James M. and Geo. W. McLean, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, on the corner of Henry and Degraw sts., Brooklyn.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 27.

$3,000 Virginia 6s [illegible]	100 Erie Railroad [illegible]
[illegible] Missouri 6s [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] do. [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Ohio 6s [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] City 6s [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Erie Con. Bds of [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Erie 2d Mor. Bs. [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Erie Income Bds. [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Pan. Bds. 2d issue [illegible]	Harlem Railroad [illegible]
[illegible] Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds. [illegible]	N. Y. Cen. R. R. [illegible]
[illegible] do. [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] N. Y. Cen. R. R. Bds. [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Del. & Hud. Canal Co. [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] New-York Gas Co. [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Nic. Transit Co. [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	New-Jersey R. R. [illegible]
[illegible]	N. H. & Hartf'd R. R. [illegible]
[illegible] Penn. Coal Co. [illegible]	Reading Railroad [illegible]
[illegible] Cumb. Coal Co. [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Hudson River R. R. [illegible]	[illegible]
5 Mich. South. Cons't [illegible]	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000 Missouri 6s [illegible]	50 Harlem Railroad [illegible]
5,000 Ill. C. R. R. Bds. [illegible]	do. [illegible]
5,000 N. Y. Cen. R. R. 6s [illegible]	100 New-York C. R. R. [illegible]
4,000 Pan. Bds. 2d issue 77	do. [illegible]
400 Penn. & Leh. R. Co. [illegible]	do. [illegible]
100 Canton Company [illegible]	do. [illegible]
100 do. [illegible]	do. [illegible]
100 Cumber. Coal Co. [illegible]	do. [illegible]
200 Nicara. Transit Co. [illegible]	100 Erie Railroad [illegible]
150 do. [illegible]	do. [illegible]
100 McCulloch Gold [illegible]	do. [illegible]
100 Reading Railroad [illegible]	do. [illegible]

MONDAY, Nov. 27—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the City Banks which are officially advertised in the present number of our paper, exhibit, as compared with the returns of the previous week, a further

Decrease of Loans	$462,966
Loss in Specie	260,146
Decrease in Circulation	168,440
Reduction of Deposits	1,046,608

The loss of Specie arises from the remittances to England direct and *via* Boston, and the non-arrival of the California packet until Saturday morning, the Gold deliveries from which will be brought into the next average. There were also further considerable drafts for Specie during the week in aid of the Southern and Western Banks. Including the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.	Sub-Treas'y.
July 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. 7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 27	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The paying teller of the National Bank by the name of HOWLAND, who has been in the establishment since the year 18[illegible], beginning as the junior clerk under the late ALBERT GALLATIN, and advanced, by good conduct and long service, to the post he occupied until this morning, has been summarily dismissed, after being detected in a scheme of embezzlement. It appears that at the meeting of the Board on Friday, the President of the Bank, Mr. JAMES GALLATIN, noticed in the state of the bank, which usually laid before the Board, a sudden, and to all appearances unaccountable reduction in the item of outstanding circulation, since the previous discount day, of about $60,000, which he at once told the Directors could not be regular. On an examination of the Teller's accounts, the subsequent afternoon, it was found that he had withdrawn from his cash, $60,000 or $80,000 circulating notes, and the whole of the money, with the exception of a few thousand dollars represented by bills receivable which he had purchased, was found on his person, together with the bills. He had forced the balance of his accounts by reporting these notes on hand, and the supposition is that his whole scheme of robbery was to have been consummated the next day by the purchase of European funds, with which he was to clear out. Whatever time he may have taken for preparation, no sign of the deficit was made in his semi-weekly return of circulation until Friday. The Bank loses nothing, owing to the prompt measures taken on the suggestion of the President of something wrong in the account.

The Stock Market felt the influence of the Foreign news adversely this forenoon, and share prices were 1 ⅌ cent. lower on Erie, ½ ⅌ cent. on the lighter speculatives, and a smaller fraction on New-York Central, though in consequence of a liberal demand for the last named, and a scarcity of stock for immediately delivery, the price was pretty well supported. At the afternoon Board, Erie recovered ½ ⅌ cent. from the lowest sales of the morning, and Central sold as high as 78½ cash, and 79 on buyer's option. The Bond list was generally better than on Saturday; some few orders from abroad were executed in Illinois Central mortgages, Erie Convertibles, and New-York Central Sixes, and the private letters both from Paris and London, as well as from Germany, speak well of the proposals for the new Erie Loan of $4,000,000. Missouri Sixes further advanced and sold at 88 ⅌ cent., being a rise of 3 ⅌ cent. in four days. Virginia's sold, as on Saturday, at 90 ⅌ cent. We understand that forced sales in London were made before the sailing of the *Baltic* as low as 84 ⅌ cent.

The Money market among the Bank Note Brokers was disturbed by new currency troubles in the West, and in New-Jersey. The delinquent banks are the Government, Stock of Ann Arbor, Michigan; the Commercial Branch of the State Bank of Ohio at Toledo, and the Merchants', of Bridgeton, New-Jersey. The first and last will involve a loss of 10 to 15 ⅌ cent. on the circulation, though nominally secured by deposits with the State authorities of Michigan and New-Jersey. A portion of the Ann Arbor securities is in United States Stock of 1856, which has run down in value by approaching maturity, since the original deposit at market rate, and a share of the Bridgeton deposit is in Bonds and Mortgages. The supply of Money at call was not much complained of to-day, and there was also a good demand among lenders for first-class paper. The affair at the National Bank was talked of in the Street, and deals another blow to confidence in the integrity of the management of the City Banks. Foreign Exchange looks dull for Wednesday's steamer; the Sterling quotations reduced to 109½@109¾ for first-class Bank names, and the engagements of Specie, at present, not over $300,000. It is hoped they will not much exceed, if at all, half a million of dollars.

In the report of the important decision of Judge HOFFMAN in the New-Haven Railroad case, in our last paper, (and the same mistake occurs in other papers,) Mr. JOHN A. STEVENS, President of the Bank of Commerce, is confounded with the President of the Railroad Company. The suit was at the instance of KETCHUM, ROGERS & BEMENT, against the Bank of Commerce, on the plea that New-Haven stock standing in the name of Mr. STEVENS, the President of the Bank, was not genuine, because tainted by the frauds of SCHUYLER. The decision of the Court in effect, is that the stock is as good as any other New-Haven Railroad stock—that the Company are responsible for SCHUYLER's acts as Transfer Agent, and that his certificates are valid evidences of ownership in the Road, though a common division of the loss by the over-issue must be made so as to represent the original capital of $3,000,000. There is little doubt left to question the equity and legal reasoning of the decision, and still less its entire consistency with sound commercial faith and practice on points involving Agency. The written opinion of Hon. GREENE C. BRONSON is thus sustained by the Court.

The comparative earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad Company for the third week in November:

	Passengers.	Freight.	Total.
1854	$24,531,39	$27,308,39	$51,839,68
1853	13,786,30	15,229,38	29,015,58
Gain	$10,745 09	$12,079 01	[illegible]

The semi-weekly Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds by Mr. S. DRAPER, will take place to-morrow, Tuesday, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

We have been requested by an anonymous correspondent to remind the Stockholders in the Parker Vein Company, that a general meeting has been called for Tuesday evening at the University, Washington-place. We know nothing particularly of the object, and this journal from the incipiency of the Parker Vein speculation, has never had much to say, recommendatory or otherwise, of its management. The fraud of over-issue exploded some months ago was a stupendous one, and the main facts of the case were then alluded to. A very respectable Board of new Directors was immediately put in charge of the whole affair. Some of those gentlemen were for taking prompt action and summary legal measures with the principal parties implicated in the fraud. The majority, however, were for temporizing and making the best settlements that could be had, and therefore part of the minority withdrew from the direction. Since then a proposition was started in the Board of Brokers to compromise the outstanding contracts, understood to be quite numerous, in the Stock, without waiting the reopening of the books of transfer, which was not accepted. If the present movement be designed to assess the stockholders and to raise money, no matter how inconsiderable when compared with the nominal par of the shares, professedly to buy off alleged claims on the property, but really to pave the way for a reopening of the books, we feel called upon to warn the outside stockholders—by which we mean all the victims of this concern, whether holders of old or new shares, or contracts in shares—to stand aloof, and pay no further tribute to a fraud which we are well assured has already put, or will have put when all the deliveries are made, *a million and a quarter of dollars* into unworthy pockets. The over-issue, we understand to be 127,000 shares, making altogether 157,000 shares outstanding when the parties to the operation succeed in putting the whole of the over issue on the public, which, it is hoped, through the sudden closing of the books, they have not quite done. We further understand that somebody, connected with the concern, received no less a rate than $36 the share for the first 2,000 shares surreptitious issue, and that the average of this most scandalous transaction, as the deliveries and sales for delivery not consummated, cannot be far from $30 the share. The best part of the property, the Caledonia mine and the line of steam-propellers, has been literally [illegible] of doubtful integrity and validity. Whether any part of this is susceptible of recovery, and the complicity of certain executive managers in the whole affair can be so exposed as to compel them to disgorge, or subject them to prosecution for conspiracy, or both, is doubtful; but we are given to understand that the smallest rate of mutual contribution from the injured stockholders to the expenses of a searching and thorough legal investigation, would be quite as likely to result in good as to treat with the offenders on a footing of equality. In other words, ten cents a share from the *bona fide* stockholders, without permitting the books of transfer ever again to be opened, would elicit information and bring about an exposure much nearer the real facts of the case than one dollar the share appropriated in the hope of recovering a property already stripped of nearly everything that gave it value: thereby affording a pretext for reopening to further abuse the records of a fraud scarcely paralleled by that on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, and almost as widely distributed.

We have made the foregoing remarks on competent authority; somewhat reluctantly, because in no sense responsible for putting the Parker Vein Stock on the community, but in fulfillment of the obligations of public duty. The high and unimpeachable character of the gentleman and merchant, who is our informant, and who made himself conversant with the facts, as one of a direction solicited to look into, and, if practicable, rescue from utter loss the affairs of the concern, satisfies us that the real extent of this swindle has not yet been understood, nor its authors properly dealt with.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—NOV. 25.

Names of Banks.	Av'ge am't of Loans.	Av'ge am't of Specie.	Av'ge am't of Circulation.	Av'ge am't of Deposits.
Am. Exch. Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of America	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of Commerce	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. Commonwealth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of N. America	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of the Republic	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. St. New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of the Union	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bowery Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broadway Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bull's Head Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chatham Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chemical Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Citizens' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Continental Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn Exch. Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
East River Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Empire City Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fulton Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greenwich Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grocers' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hanover Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Island City Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Irving Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Knickerbocker Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leather Manuf. Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manhattan Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marine Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Market Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mech. Bank'g Ass.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mercantile Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchants' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merch. Exch. Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North River Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ocean Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oriental Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
People's Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phenix Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Nicholas Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seventh Ward Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shoe & Leather Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tradesmen's Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FOOTINGS.

Loans	[illegible]	Circulation	[illegible]
Specie	[illegible]	Deposits	[illegible]

Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks.

CASH ASSETS.

BANKS.	Nov. 20.	Nov. 13.	Nov. 20.	Nov. 13.
Citizens' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canal Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana State	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mech. & Traders	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of New-Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Decrease	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CASH LIABILITIES.

BANKS.	Nov. 20.	Nov. 13.	Nov. 20.	Nov. 13.
Citizens' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canal Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana State	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mech. & Traders	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of New-Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Decrease	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

In addition to the foregoing Cash Assets, the Banks hold Foreign and Domestic Exchange to the extent of the respective figures opposite, as compared with last week:

	Nov. 20.	Nov. 13.
Bank of Louisiana	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canal Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana State Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Citizens' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of New-Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 27.

At our Cattle Market to-day, two hundred head of Beef Cattle were offered. Three hundred head were left over, and the remainder sold at prices ranging from $2 50 to $4 25. There is a brisk market for Hogs, and they are much wanted.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, Monday, Nov. 27—11 A. M.

FLOUR—The Flour market opens very quietly this morning, and the demand is very limited. Sales of 200 bbls. choice Indiana at $8 75.

There have been no sales of any kind in the GRAIN market. There are no buyers in the market, and holders' views are without change, and the prices are firm at previous quotations. The receipts are kept back by high winds, which have been prevailing for two or three days past, which have obliged vessels to seek the nearest shelter.

WHISKY—In Whisky there is nothing new. Sales 100 bbls. at 30c.

CANAL FREIGHTS are firm, but not active,—19c. to 20c. asked for Wheat to Albany and Troy.

Receipts since Saturday: 3,126 bbls. of Flour, 1,760 bushels of Wheat, 7,230 bushels of Oats.

BUFFALO, Monday, Nov. 27—5 P. M.

FLOUR—There is nothing doing in Flour to-day except for the retail trade. We have no change to note in quotations. Sales 200 bbls. at $8 75 for good brands of Michigan and Indiana.

WHEAT—The Wheat market is dull. The only sale we have to note is a small parcel of White Michigan, at $2.

CORN—Corn is in moderate demand. Sales 7,000 bushels, at 70c.

OATS—Oats are dull and nominal, at 41c.@42c.

WHISKY—Whisky is in good request. Sales 200 bbls., at 36c.

Receipts for the last 48 hours: FLOUR, 4,480 bbls.; WHEAT, 20,666 bushels; OATS, 3,390 bushels; BARLEY, 4,600 bushels; RYE, 1,300 bushels.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship *Augusta, from Savannah*—N. Smith, David Smith, Miss E. Smith, Miss M. Smith, Mr. Clifton, Rev. Thomas Rambaut, Miss De Maunt, Dr. J. B. McKay, John M. Conery, and 16 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises ..... 7 03 | Sun sets ..... 4 34 | Moon sets 9 26

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 1 51 | Gov. Island.. 2 41 | Hell Gate 4 26

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK...MONDAY, NOV. 27.

Cleared.

Steamship Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, Nicaragua, C. Morgan.

Ships South Carolina, Leigh, Liverpool, Geo. Logan; [illegible] Holmes, Griffiths, New-Orleans, W. Nelson & Sons.

Barks [illegible] Goodspeed, [illegible]

Brigs Quadruple, [illegible]

Schrs. [illegible]

Sloops Lady Fenwick, Hills, New-Haven, master; [illegible]

Arrived.

Steamship Augusta, Lyon, Savannah [illegible], with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill. [illegible]

[illegible]

Schr. Emily Ward, (new, 3 masted,) Wass, Elizabethport, in ballast to master.

Schr. Citizen, Brown, Norwalk 3 ds., with corn and [illegible] to J. A. Gamble.

Schr. Reindeer, [illegible]

Schr. Lodowick, [illegible]

Schr. Margaret, Weldon, Petersburg, with [illegible], to J. Hunter & Co.

Schr. Gray Eagle, [illegible]

Schr. Emeline, [illegible] Lane & West.

Schr. Trace Wind, Wiggin, Newport, with oil.

Sloop Helen Smith, Smith, Bay Harbor.

SAILED—Steamship Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, for San Juan. (Nic.)

BELOW—1 bark, anchored outside the Hook. Also, 1 brig.

WIND—Sunrise, S. W.; meridian, W.; sunset, N. N. W.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov 27—Arr. ships Northern Chief, Liverpool; Wenonah, New-Orleans; barks [illegible], Fayal; [illegible], Smyrna.

Spoken, &c.

Nov. 1, lat. 28 30, lon. 37, [illegible] signals with clipper-ship Flying Eagle, of Boston. [illegible]

Foreign Ports.

At Para, Nov. 4, Br. brig Isabella Scott, Pepper, to sail 5th for Carthagena; [illegible]

At Rio Janeiro Oct 16, barks Nevada, [illegible]

At Port-au-Prince Nov 9, bark Lucretia, for New-York [illegible]

At St. Kitts Nov. [illegible]

At Laguna, Nov 3 [illegible]

At Salem, (Bond.,) Nov 10, schr. Flying [illegible], of Hingham, dis.

At Ponce, P. R., Nov. 10, brig J. Barry, dis.

FINE ARTS.

FINE ARTS.—Belgian Free Gallery of Paintings and Statuary, No. [illegible] Broadway. [illegible], the sole accredited agent for the Belgian School of Art, would respectfully announce to the amateurs of the arts of this great metropolis that he has just received from Europe four valuable paintings by the most celebrated artists:
1. THE JUBILEE OF FIFTY YEARS, by F. De Braekeleer.
2. THE VENETIAN MASQUE, by [illegible] De Keyser.
3. THE STORM, by [illegible].
4. THE BULLS, by Eug. Verboeckhoven.
These paintings will be exhibited from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. from this date to the 25th December. Admission free.

NEW PAINTING BY ARY SCHEFFER.—The subscribers respectfully announce to the public that, having received a beautiful painting by [illegible] Ary Scheffer, they will exhibit it for a short time in their Fine Arts Gallery. This picture, THE TEMPTATION OF CHRIST, is the last composition of Scheffer, [illegible] Subscriptions for A fine Line Engraving from this painting, will be received at the Gallery. Exhibition open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. [illegible] GOUPIL & CO., No. 366 Broadway, New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

$15 REWARD.—Lost, a gold watch chain, about Friday last, in the lower part of the City. Value less than the reward. Any person delivering the same at No. 38 Liberty-st., up stairs, will receive the above reward.

$650 LOST—In six $100 bills, and one of $50, at the [illegible] Bank, or in passing from it to Abbott Brothers, No. 119 Nassau-st. The finder shall receive a reward of $100 on their return to GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Spingler Institute.

FOUND—Several hundred dollars, which the owner can have by proving property. Apply to MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Captain 6th Patrol District.

FOUND—A victorine last week. The owner, by calling at No. 364 West 16th st., and identifying the property and paying expenses, will obtain the above.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO SHEET METAL WORKERS—NOTICE.—We are attending between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. at No. 11 (room No. 12) Wall-st., New-York City, The First Premium Sheet-Metal Bending and Tubing Machine (patented March 28, 1854,) [illegible] Wm. Webster, of Morrisania, N. Y., for forming up Pencil Cases, Instruments, Chain Pumps, Boiler Tubes, Stove and Smoking Pipe, Conductors, &c., (any size) [illegible] These machines are capable of making [illegible] per day. All interested are solicited to call. Towns, cities, counties and State Rights for sale. Communications, post-paid, replied to. WILLIAM WEBSTER, CHARLES MILLER, Sole Proprietors.

JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—The stock, fixtures, lease and good-will of the old Jewelry and Watchmaking establishment of the late Francis H. Crane, deceased, No. [illegible], a few doors from Broadway, an opportunity seldom to be met with of stepping at once into a prosperous business. Apply to STILWELL & SWAIN, Attorneys, No. 11 Chambers-st.

$47,000 IN SIX MONTHS.—A rare opportunity [illegible] Flour and Feed business. An establishment [illegible] amount of sales in 6 months, [illegible] on very reasonable terms to parties of sufficient means and capacity to conduct it rightly. For particulars inquire of WM. H. [illegible], No. [illegible] Gold-st., New-York.

STEAM ENGINE WANTED.—A second-hand Steam Engine, of five to ten horse power, in good working order, and boiler, by W. [illegible] & Co., No. 168 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, L. I.

TO PRINTERS.—Wanted to purchase, a card press. Any one having a press in good order, [illegible] may hear of a customer by applying at [illegible] wich-st.

HOTELS.

DELANCY HOUSE, No. [illegible] BROADWAY, corner of Waverley-place, New-York.—This spacious and elegant mansion has been fitted up as a FAMILY HOTEL, conducted on the European plan, and challenges comparison with any establishment in the City. The location is unsurpassed, the rooms large and pleasant, fronting Broadway or Waverley-place, opposite New-York Hotel, neatly and tastily furnished, arranged more with a view to comfort than to the elegance that characterizes our fashionable hotels, at the same time will please the most fastidious, and need but to be seen to ensure an extensive patronage.

Parties can now make a selection of rooms, furnished to their taste, in suites or single; very desirable for families or gentlemen who wish to study economy, as well as to enjoy the retirement of an elegant home.

The traveling community will find this establishment all that is described—quiet, genteel, and emphatically a FIRST CLASS HOUSE. A Restaurant attached, under the supervision of experienced Restaurateurs, with private Dining and Supper-rooms, where every attention will be [illegible] by the guests of the house. The Proprietor invites his friends and the public to call, with full assurance that it will elicit the commendation of all who patronize this Model House. ROSWELL GREEN, Proprietor.

MANSION HOUSE—Hicks-st., Brooklyn Heights.—Situated mid-way between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. Can accommodate a few families [illegible] with board. EDWIN R. YALE.

165 CANAL-STREET, NEAR VARICK.—[illegible] assortment of the latest patterns [illegible] Stoves and ranges [illegible] and repaired, grates set [illegible] All kinds of [illegible]

JUST RECEIVED—[illegible] GEORGE LEVIN [illegible]

DELIGHTFUL EVENING [illegible]

NOTICE—TO WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS—[illegible]